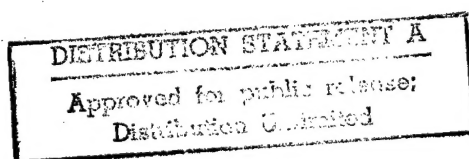


JPRS 72237

15 November 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON VIETNAM

No. 2077



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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

ILLEGAL KEROSENE SALES--A recent spot inspection of kerosene retail outlets in Hanoi by the Municipal Commerce Service uncovered widespread violations of sales procedures. All outlets checked dispensed kerosene in exchange for detached ration coupons and nearly all made sales to known hustlers. Notice of these violations were sent to the responsible corporation as long ago as January 1978 but to date the Commerce Service had received no notice of corrective action. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Sep 78 p 4]

STEPPED UP LAW ENFORCEMENT--Effective 17 September 1978 the Municipal Traffic Police will mount a stepped up campaign of clearing encroachments from sidewalks and thoroughfares such as unlicensed vendors, streetside bicycle repair stands and parking lots as well as enforcing traffic regulations. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 16 Sep 78 pp 1, 7]

COUNTERFEIT RECEIPTS SALES--Counterfeit receipts to establish ownership of personal property can be purchased in Ho Chi Minh City at the following rates; 50-70 dong for a Honda motorbike, 20-30 dong for a bicycle, a radio or a television set and 10 dong for watch. Bogus receipts find a ready market among individuals wishing to establish proof of ownership as well as by professional thieves and dealers in stolen merchandise. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 2]

ILLEGAL MARKET OPERATION--Illegal markets continue to operate in Ho Chi Minh City despite the Government's efforts to suppress them. The market in the Nguyen Van Thoai residential area continues to survive thanks to lack of coordination among the authorities of the 5th, 10th and 11th Precincts which permits the market to move its operations from one jurisdiction to the other as the need arises. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 22 Sep 78 p 2]

ILLEGAL RATION COUPONS--Several arrests were made recently in Hanoi involving the use of detached, altered or counterfeit ration coupons. The arrest of one individual on 25 August 1978 resulted in the confiscation of 2100 food ration coupons. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 78 p 3]

RESERVIST MOBILIZATION--Tu Liem District, Hanoi has "organized the mobilization of Category 1 Reserve Officers and Non-commissioned Officers" for recall to active duty. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 2]

CSO: 4209

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### PROFESSOR SAYS CAMBODIA'S WAR AIM IS TO TAKE PHU QUOC

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Sep 78 p 12

[Article by Gunnar Stensson]

[Text] It is Cambodia and not Vietnam which has made territorial demands and wants to revise the land and nautical boundaries between the countries. But Cambodia's demands are not so great that it would be impossible to accept the proposal of the Vietnamese for a negotiated settlement. One cannot dismiss the suspicion that the border difficulties are a pretext and that Cambodian leaders have greater ambitions and completely different motives, writes Gunnar Stensson, teacher in Lund and active in the NLF [National Liberation Front] movement.

On December 1977 Cambodia accused the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of aggression against Cambodia with the intention of conquering Cambodian territory, with plans to establish an Indo-Chinese federation under Vietnamese leadership and with having organized groups within Cambodia for the purpose of toppling the Cambodian leaders.

The sensational content of the document made a forceful impact, marked out for a long time the framework for the debate on the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia.

However, a closer examination soon made it possible to question most of the claims of the document.

It was evident that Cambodia, and not Vietnam, initiated the armed struggle. (1)

Only Vietnam made constructive proposals for quickly solving the problem by negotiations, which Cambodia rejected with a variety of excuses. (2)

Independent journalists were able to give eyewitness accounts of the terror employed by Cambodia troops against the Vietnamese population deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Cambodia has not yet been able after six months to support with a single document its claim that Vietnam wants to create an Indochinese federation.

#### The Borders

There remains the question of the borders, involving Cambodia's accusing Vietnam of claiming Cambodian territory.

In general, the Cambodian charges regarding territorial demands on the part of Vietnam have been accepted. For centuries Vietnam has expanded at the expense of Cambodia and is clearly superior as far as population, military force and economics are concerned. It was not unreasonable to imagine that Vietnam was claiming areas administered today by Cambodia and that Cambodia was being subjected to pressure in negotiations with Vietnam regarding these areas.

An examination reveals that it is hardly Vietnam that has territorial demands. It is Cambodia which has made territorial claims against Vietnam.

This is quite clear in regard to the national borders. Cambodia itself has documented its demands by publishing in August 1977 a map with a demarcation of the country's border differing from the maps which the Royal Government of National Unity (GRUNK) published in 1973 and 1974 on the same scale 1: 2,000,000. The map was printed in the pictorial newspaper, DEMOCRATIC CAMBODIA ADVANCES, and is found also in the publication of the Sweden-Cambodia Friendship Society, CAMBODIA.

#### Different Maps

The Cambodian demands are insignificant in terms of area.

It can be shown that Cambodia wants to revise the boundary to its advantage.

On the other hand, the position of Vietnam regarding the national boundary is that it shall remain unchanged, as it was on the map on a scale of 1: 100,000 which was recognized before 1954. (3)

The situation is different in regard to the nautical boundary.

The nautical boundary is drawn differently on the maps published by GRUNK in Cambodia in 1973 and 1974 than on the map which Cambodia issued in August 1978 on which the border corresponds to the so-called Brevie line.

## The Brevie Line

The Brevie line is the demarcation which was drawn by the French Governor-General Brevie 31 January 1939 to show clearly which islands should be administered by Cambodia and Cochinchina in the then-French Indo-China. Brevie points out expressly that it is a matter of administrative demarcation and not a national boundary.

Both Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam accept, as far as sovereignty is concerned, the delineation which the Brevie line indicates. On the other hand, Vietnam does not accept the Brevie line as a nautical boundary. The Brevie line goes on a 140 degree angle in relation to the meridian from the point where the land boundary of Cambodia and Vietnam reaches the sea and then cuts straight as an arrow through the island groups with one exception. When it approaches the large Vietnamese island Phu Quoc, better known as the penal island Poulo Condor, which lies above, the line goes right up to the coast and then follows it closely around the island until it can continue straight out to sea in a southwesterly direction.

Vietnam wants the nautical boundary to go exactly between Phu Quoc and the Cambodian mainland, not close to the Phu Quoc shore. That was the nautical boundary used in the beginning of the 70's when puppet governments ruled in Saigon and Phnom Penh. Vietnam wants to keep it.

Cambodia, by maintaining the Brevie line as the nautical boundary has unilaterally acquired a large sea area since 1975.

The Brevie line creates purely practical problems for Vietnam, among other things for boat traffic to and from Phu Quoc, which is forced to take a long circuitous route to avoid the territorial waters which Cambodia claims. See sketch map. (5)

## Negotiate

Vietnam maintains that since both countries have different views as to how the nautical boundary should be drawn the question should be negotiated. Vietnam holds that there is formal basis for negotiations regarding nautical boundaries in the declarations concerning territorial waters which both countries published (Vietnam 12 May 1977 and Cambodia 15 January 1978), in which both commit themselves to negotiate the demarcation of territorial waters with the neighboring states involved. (6)

It is thus Cambodia and not Vietnam which has territorial demands and wants to revise the land and nautical boundaries between the countries.

But Cambodia's demands are not so great that it would be impossible for Cambodia to accept the Vietnamese proposal for a negotiated settlement rather than subjecting both peoples to further bloodshed.



## Pretext

This very fact is food for thought. One cannot completely overcome the suspicion that the border differences are only a pretext and that the Cambodian leaders have greater ambitions and completely different motives.

They point out emphatically in their propaganda that Cambodia actually has the right to quite large sections of Vietnam, areas which extend up to and even include Ho Minh City. This type of propaganda arouses revanchist sentiments in a manner with which we are familiar from European history when expansionist nations wanted to justify their aggressive wars. The balance of power between Cambodia and Vietnam is such that up to now it has seemed unreasonable to imagine any Cambodian ambitions for conquest. But since the People's Republic of China has unmasked its role in the conflict by ending all its aid to Vietnam, such plans are considerably more realistic.

## From China

On 19 January 1978 Cambodian heavy guns opened fire on Vietnamese territory. They could shoot from Cambodian territory straight into the Vietnamese provincial capital Tay Ninh. The cannons came from China.

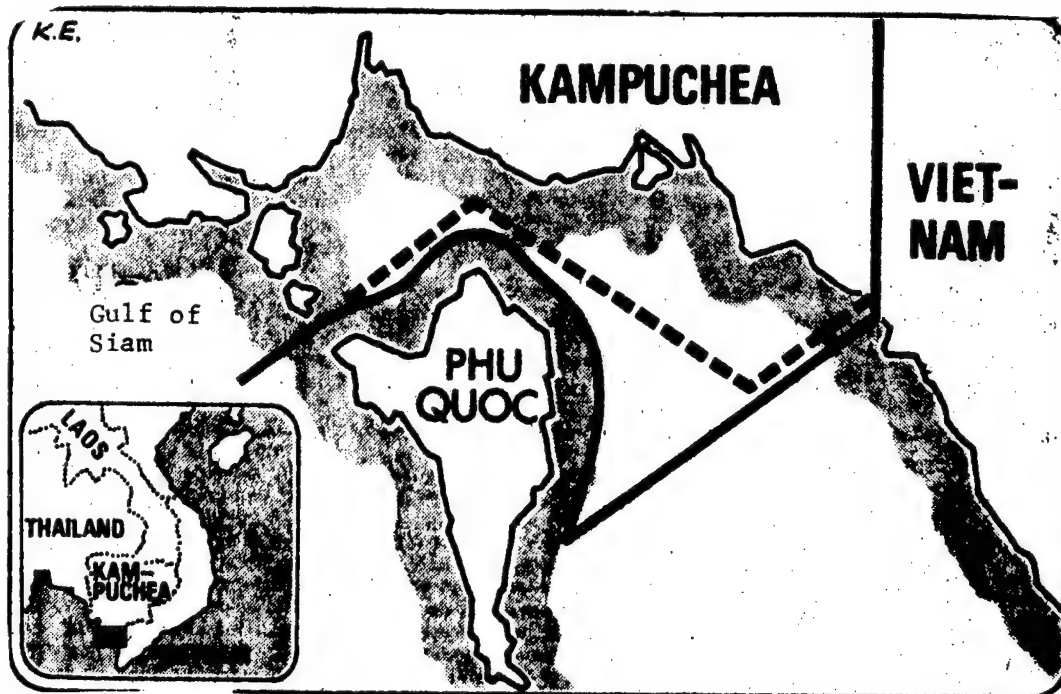
Perhaps the government of Cambodia is a stooge of the Chinese superpower in its effort to attain hegemony over Southeast Asia? The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has maintained this in recent weeks, and its judgment is shared by Albania, for example.

In that case the conflicts over the border question are only a pretext for an effort to harm Vietnam militarily and economically. Under such circumstances negotiations with Vietnam are something which the Cambodian leaders wish to avoid under all conditions. This is exactly what they have done since 18 May 1976.

## Notes

- 1) Cambodian attacks on Vietnam at many places along the boundary 1 May 1975, against the islands Phu Quoc 14 May and Tho Chu 10 May 1975 were admitted and excused by Pol Pot 2 June 1975 on the basis of "the ignorance of Cambodian troops in regard to local geography."
- 2) The invitation to negotiate in the statement of the Vietnamese government on 1 December 1977, interview with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong 4 January 1978, and in the Vietnamese two-point proposal 15 May 1978. Cambodia has arrogantly rejected or ignored all these proposals for negotiations.
- 3) The correct way to settle the border question. Hanoi 7 April 1978.

- 4) From Governor-General Brevie's circular of 31 January 1939, "Naturally only questions regarding administration and police have been considered here; while the question as to whose territory these islands adhere remain unresolved." Cambodian dossier I, pub. VIETNAM COURIER, Hanoi, 1978.
- 5) Sketch map from "Cambodian dossier," page 142.
- 6) The correct way to settle the border question. Hanoi, 7 April 1978.



Simplified sketch map of nautical boundary between Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from "Cambodian dossier I," pub. by VIETNAM COURIER, Hanoi 1978. The solid line is the Brevie line which Cambodia made its nautical boundary in its map of August 1977. The dotted line shows where the nautical boundary was in practice up to liberation in 1975. It is about this demarcation which Vietnam wishes to negotiate.

6893  
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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### NORWAY UPSET OVER VIETNAM'S HANDLING OF AID

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Sep 78 p 5

[Text] Terje Svabø: Does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs not inform parliament about the progress of Norwegian aid to development in the individual aid countries before new projects are presented? - The question acquired a special interest after parliament unanimously appropriated another 93 million kroner for Vietnam, in spite of the fact that a fish meal factory from Norway had been lying unopened in cases in Vietnam. It is evident that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs knew about that, and it is equally evident that parliament was not informed.

It was during the Vietnam War that Norway decided to take part in reconstruction work in Vietnam, and it was decided in particular to build up the country's fishing industry. Since then, insofar as is known, the work has gotten off to a bad start. A fish meal factory was delivered in 1976, but is still lying unopened in cases. It is now to be shipped farther south and set up there.

In addition, a fish processing factory just outside the port city of Haiphong is only operating from time to time because of lack of raw material. The lack of raw material was supposed to be remedied in part by the researches to be carried out by the oceanic research vessel "Bien Dong." The vessel is a gift from Norway, but it has lain idle in Haiphong for long periods of time, partly because permission for it to leave the harbor must be given by the ministry in Hanoi.

Among the Norwegian crew of the "Bien Dong" there is great dissatisfaction with that regulation. In spite of difficult working conditions, the researches have shown clearly that there are not such great quantities of fish off the coast of northern Vietnam. That is one of the reasons that it has been decided to move the cases containing the fishmeal factory to southern Vietnam.

It has created a stir in political circles in parliament that they were not informed of the situation in Vietnam before they reached a decision in June

on further aid to that country. At that time parliament allotted a total of 93 million kroner up to 1980. The money will be used to build a fish freezing plant in southern Vietnam, and Norway is also building an oil school.

Many years of war in Vietnam have prevented the development of a state administration, and this delays the utilization of the aid that is given to the country. All the same, in political circles they are wondering whether it would not have been wiser to wait with further aid until what has already been given is put to some use. In any case there is reason to believe that the inadequate information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to parliament will be taken up in the course of the fall session.

8815

CSO: 3108

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS SENT TO MARK NIGERIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 78 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Greetings on Independence Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria"]

[Text] On 30 September, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent the following message to His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo:

"On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the SRV, I convey to you, the Supreme Military Council and people of Nigeria our warm greetings.

"We sincerely wish the people of Nigeria success in scoring many greater achievements in the task of consolidating their national independence and building a prosperous country.

"We wish that the Vietnamese and Nigerian people's friendly relations be further consolidated and developed everyday.

"We wish you good health and convey to you our warm greetings."

5598  
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF GUINEA'S INDEPENDENCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 78 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Greetings Mark Anniversary of the Republic of Guinea's Declaration of Independence"]

[Text] On 1 October 1978, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent the following congratulatory message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea:

"On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Republic of Guinea's Declaration of Independence, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and Government of the SRV, I convey to you and through you to the Democratic Party and the Government and people of fraternal Guinea our warmest greetings.

"In the last 20 years, under the leadership of the Guinean Democratic Party and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, led by you, the industrious and courageous Guinean people were relentlessly fighting, smashing every plot of the imperialists and reactionaries against the Republic of Guinea and victoriously defending and steadily consolidating their national independence, and have scored many great achievements in the building of their beautiful country.

"The Vietnamese people have been following with deep affection and elation the victories of Guinea's revolution and sincerely wish the fraternal Guinean people greater success in building a progressive and prosperous Guinea and making an active contribution to the common struggle of the people in Africa and around the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"We wish that the combat solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between the Vietnamese and Guinean people further develop everyday.

"We wish you good health and convey to you our warm greetings."

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CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 78 pp 56-58, 36

[Interview with Duong Hong Dat, Vice Minister of Agriculture: "Guiding the Implementation of the Scientific and Technical Progress Programs"; date and place not given]

[Text] We know that, since the Second All-Vietnam Scientific and Technical Conference, the Ministry of Agriculture has become one of the ministries that has actively expanded programs of scientific and technical progress with the aim of fulfilling specific economic and technical norms within a specific period of time based on a production objective or specific production factors in a specific location. We went to meet and interview Duong Hong Dat, the vice minister of agriculture who is in charge of the scientific and technical work of the ministry, in order to learn about the expansion of the programs mentioned above. The following are the questions and answers.

Question: Would you please give us a general idea about the expansion of the scientific and technical progress programs that the Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of?

Answer: At the Second All-Vietnam Scientific and Technical Conference, the Ministry of Agriculture proposed that the government implement 27 programs; one program concerning raising fresh water fish has now been withdrawn (because the fresh water fish management department was recently switched to the Ministry of Marine Products) and two programs concerning economic management at the socialist agricultural enterprises and concerning organizing things to put the scientific and technical advances into agricultural production at the district level have been added. Thus, to date our ministry is in charge of a total of 28 programs that are divided into two groups:

The group with a large scale and broad scope (such as the programs concerning rice, swine, subsidiary food crops, land reform, agricultural mechanization, etc).

The group with a relatively small scale and relatively narrow scope that is related to only a number of localities (such as the programs concerning cotton, tea, the construction of food belts, etc).

The key programs of our ministry are rice, swine, subsidiary food crops, tea and agricultural and forestry land.

Concerning the expansion of the programs, we can briefly inform the readers of TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC about a number of aspects as follows:

Above all, we have striven to make a draft of the "temporary regulations concerning the implementation of scientific and technical progress programs in the agricultural sector." In the regulations, we have striven to clarify the following: What the programs are, the contents of each program, the agencies that are participating in implementing the programs, stipulations concerning the functions, tasks, powers and responsibilities of the program management boards, the expense, financial affairs and materials management system of the program management boards and participating agencies and rewards and discipline.

Following that, we finished making an outline of the 28 programs and appointed teams of specialists to develop the contents of these 28 programs. On 15 June 1978, the teams submitted [the programs] and on 26 June 1978 we assembled approximately 200 specialists (who can be regarded as the best in the agricultural sector) in order to organize a discussion and recommend models concerning ways to develop a few key programs; around 20 August 1978, we will hold an all-agricultural sector scientific and technical conference for the northern provinces (which will be held in Ha Nam Ninh) so that the Minister of Agriculture can officially announce the list of program management boards and entrust the localities and agencies subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture with the responsibility of seriously implementing the programs mentioned above. After that, there will be a similar conference for the southern provinces at the beginning of September.

Question: The scientific and technical progress programs are a means of planning science and technology based on targets. Are the targets of these scientific and technical progress programs any different from the targets in the state plans that have been adopted?

Answer: You have asked something that is difficult to answer and many people in the sector have also asked us this. The following are our viewpoints.

We believe that the norms in the state plans are a very important premise and basis for establishing the norms of the scientific and technical progress programs but the economic and technical norms of these programs are not the norms of the state plans; they only create a scientific and technical basis for guiding the implementation of the norms in the state plans



and they contribute to determining whether or not the norms in the state plans are practical; they also help the government draw appropriate conclusions for guiding the implementation of the state's planned norms that have been adopted.

With such a viewpoint, we feel that in order to fulfill [the norm] of 21 million tons of grain, of which 16.5 million tons is paddy, by 1980, the rice fields of the country must be divided into three groups:

- a. The group with a very great potential for intensive cultivation: 10 tons per hectare per year (approximately 250,000 hectares in the Red River Delta and 250,000 hectares in the Nam Bo Delta).
- b. The group with two crops of rice but with a lower degree of intensive cultivation: 6 tons per hectare per year (for example, in a number of regions in the Red River Delta and Bac Bo midlands or in the lowlands of zones 4 and 5).
- c. The remaining group with a yield of 5 tons per hectare per year or less.

Thus, what are the tasks of the program management boards in involving the scientific and technical advances in the intensive cultivation of rice in our country? Our viewpoint is that the program management boards must, using every means possible, create typical models that reach 5, 6 and 10 tons per hectare per year on a scope of (at least) one district so that the state can gain experience and draw conclusions in order to support guiding the other districts on an all-region or countrywide scale.

Question: What aspects of production will the program management boards have specific powers over, at least within the scope of a district? Is this a way to closely relate the responsibilities between the agencies, departments, institutes, schools and localities, make the ranks of scientific and technical cadres directly responsible for production in a specific field of operations and use the production practices as a yardstick to evaluate these scientists?

Answer: Correct, These were our thoughts when we accepted the policy of planning the scientific and technical work based on programs, specific targets and specific time periods.

My personal view is that our planning of scientific and technical activities in the past period has had several shortcomings:

- a. Planning has been done based on the administrative units and not based on the targets. Scientific research plans have been made, implemented and evaluated by the institutes and colleges and a large amount of state money has been used without achieving corresponding economic results.
- b. Managing science and technology this way has led to a situation in which things are dispersed and scattered in research. For many subjects, several

places work on the same things. Many projects that are completed receive ample rewards but they are still not put into production. On the average, each year, the units in our ministry give awards amounting to 50,000 dong to the collectives that carry out the subjects but they are awarded only because they have carried out the test procedures correctly and followed the predictions put forth for the subject. This means that, with this way of doing things, we have limited the scientists to certain methods and thus how can our ranks of scientific and technical cadres mature? We feel that, in the past period, these ranks have matured but a large percentage have matured only in the laboratory with certain test methods and obtained specific diplomas. It can be thought that these ranks have matured concerning diplomas and with "academic" theories. In implementing the scientific and technical progress programs, we will enable our ranks of scientific and technical cadres to bear direct responsibility in production and connect their work to having direct authority in a specific field of operations. We will not limit them concerning methods of carrying things out and will allow them to manifest their strong points as long as they do not overstep the boundaries of socialist economic management.

After a number of years of carrying on the programs, we hope that there will be a core of scientific and technical cadres who are deeply involved with production and who mature from reality and excellent research in the laboratory but that there will also be many possibilities for guiding the implementation of these research results into production practices.

Question: Can you tell us the specific powers and responsibilities of a program management board (concerning rice for example)? And what about preventing the situation in which no one will participate on the management boards because of the very heavy responsibilities?

Answer: Above all, the programs have been set up by the best scientists in our sector. For example, for rice there is Dao The Tuan and Vu Tuyen Hoang, for hogs there is Tran The Thong, Tran Dinh Mien, Vu Kinh Truc and Pham Huu Doanh, etc. Because of this, there is no reason for a scientist to only write about things reserved for other people to carry out and not carry out the things himself.

Second, in each program, the people who have been entrusted with the task of developing [the programs] have clearly recorded the powers of the management boards, how great the expenses are, what the materials are, who the subordinate cadres are, where things are to be implemented, etc.

The minister will carefully study these conditions, any condition that is not satisfactory receiving a definitive reply right from the beginning, and then give the management board permission to readjust the program targets so they are consistent. The final thing is to select a program chairman and propose a list of management board members for the minister to sign and make a decision about and officially assign tasks.

We feel that following such a course has several advantages: Above all, this will enable the research, the development of research results and use of scientific and technical advances in production practices to be unified in one program management board and would avoid the situation in which things are dispersed and duplicated as before.

Furthermore, this will compel the ranks of cadres to do their best together with the party committee echelons, authorities and local people, in order to complete the program. If the program is not completed, it will at the very least prove that these scientists are ineffective in production. From this there will be a basis for determining whether or not a scientist is serious and has all-round capabilities. But, that is certainly not a basis for promoting, rewarding or using cadres.

I feel that scientific management based on a program such as we will carry out will at least enable production practices to hold a decisive position and speak up decisively throughout scientific and technical research and management in agriculture. This will eliminate from our scientific community those people who often criticize things but do not see what their own responsibilities are in production; this will immediately eliminate the scientific method based on "trying one's luck," starting tens of projects but completing none of them and, when someone puts one into production, discussing the matter and arguing publicly.

Question: Would you please answer one final question for us? Do you see any difficulties in implementing the scientific and technical progress programs in the agricultural sector and what would you propose in order to overcome these difficulties?

Answer: The greatest difficulty is that we lack a legal basis for implementing the programs; specifically, we lack state regulations concerning this matter. It can be said that the State Science and Technology Commission recently put forth a policy to manage scientific and technical work based on a "programming" formula but it has not put forth any regulations or a guidance system that the sectors must follow. Because of this, we do not know what to do in this matter. We propose that the State Science and Technology Commission give much attention to promulgating regulations concerning the implementation of the scientific and technical progress programs in our country so that we will have a legal basis for implementing things.

Our second difficulty is our method of coordinating things with the other ministries in implementing the programs. For example, our intensive rice cultivation program above all involves perfecting the water conservancy projects (which is done by the Ministry of Water Conservancy), having adequate fertilizer and insecticide (which is the responsibility of the Chemicals General Department) and having enough manual tools and a number of agricultural machines (which is the task of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals). Thus, we propose that the State Science and Technology Commission

make a general plan, a "program of all the programs," with the aim of enabling the ministries and sectors to work closely with each other and not having any empty spots when implementing the programs.

In short, we propose that the State Science and Technology Commission concentrate even more on guiding the implementation of the scientific and technical progress programs because this is a very great problem that is closely related to the research methods and plans of our eight institutes and 500 experimental research stations during the next year. I would also like to say that the outlook for implementing the scientific and technical progress programs in the agricultural sector is good. After this, the role of the ranks of scientific and technical cadres will be determined during production practices, these ranks will be formed based on the program and will mature in production. The scientific and technical advances can be used in production practices in a quick, bold and concentrated way with the aim of bringing practical economic results.

Because of this, we feel that guiding the implementation of the scientific and technical progress programs is a step forward in scientific and technical management in our country.

11943

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

SCIENCE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED--In order to help the minister make decisions concerning the scientific and technical problems throughout the sector, on 12 April 1978 the Ministry of Marine Products established the ministry's science council. Vice Minister Nguyen Ba Phat is the chairman of the council and there are two vice chairmen and 30 members. The elements of the council represent the scientific and technical forces belonging to the specialized and economic management spheres throughout the sector. The council has been given the task of advising and helping the minister make decisions concerning the direction of development of marine products science and technology, putting the technical advances to use in production and reviewing suggestions for improving techniques and other scientific and technical problems throughout the sector. On 12 May 1978, the science council of the Ministry of Marine Products held its first plenary session in order to discuss work guidelines and set up subcommittees: biology and growth; source of profits, fishing sites and fishing; storage and processing of marine products; machinery; boats; capital construction; and economics. The subcommittees have not begun working. [Text] [Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 78 p 63] 11943

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DOCUMENTS OUTLINE STATE FARM STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Hanoi NONG TRUONG QUOC DOANH [State Farms] in Vietnamese carries the text of the 10 February 1977 Ministry of Agriculture Decision No 51-NN TC/QD, which promulgates the provisional "Statutes for State Farm Management. The document is divided into 3 installments published in the issues of this bimonthly journal for July-August, September-October and November-December 1977 and totaling 13 pages.

The statutes consist of 80 articles divided into seven chapters as follows:

Chapter I --Role and Mission of State Farms

Chapter II --State Farm Property and Responsibility for Protection and Utilization of Property

Chapter III --Production and Business Activities of State Farms

Chapter IV --Technical Management and Research on Experimentation with and Application of Science and Technology

Chapter V --Cultural and Daily-Life Activities of State Farms

Chapter VI --Organization of Production Units and Machinery to Manage State Farms

Chapter VII --Formation, Division, Merger and Dissolution of State Farms

Chapter VIII--Implementing Articles

The same journal carries a "document" entitled "Organization of State Farm Management Machinery," which was drafted by the Organization Department of the Ministry of Agriculture "to serve the task of implementing Council of Ministers Resolutions 19-CP and 61-CP in state farms, and which has been studied in use at the Dong Giao and a number of other state farms."

This document, which covers a total of 22 pages in 5 consecutive issues of the journal from the May-June 1977 through the January-February 1978 issues, is broken down into 3 parts:

Part I deals with "Organizational Structure for Production and Management Machinery for State Farms"

Part II provides a "Definition of Responsibilities and Missions for All Echelons Within State Farms," giving detailed information on the mission and jurisdiction of the state farm director, deputy director, and chief of the planning, accounting, labor organization and administrative offices.

Part III is entitled "Guidance on Staffing the Administrative Machinery of State Farms."

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' URGES INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION BY ARMY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Entire Army Promotes Food Production"]

[Text] Carrying out the resolutions and directives of the Central Military Party Committee and recognizing clearly the extremely great significance of the food problem, our army surmounted obstacles in promoting production and achieved good initial results. In 1977 the entire army surpassed the norm for grain production and achieved nearly two-thirds of the norm for food production. In the first 6 months of 1978, although forced into battle and maintaining a high level of combat readiness, units and installations nevertheless emphasized promoting the work of food production and many places achieved fair indexes.

But the aforementioned results are not regular or dependable. The reason is that food production requirements are not fully or deeply enough appreciated yet, and therefore there are units that do not yet have the resolve to overcome difficulties and promote production. There are places where organization is sloppy and labor is used haphazardly, expending a great deal of work and capital, but obtaining meager results. Product storage and use are still not good; there is still a great deal of waste.

Presently food production is still the first mission of agricultural production, to satisfy the needs of building socialism and maintaining combat readiness to defend the Fatherland. Not only must all the people promote food production, but also the people's armed forces, combat and combat readiness units as well as economy building forces, within the units as well as at installations, all have the mission of food production, of contributing to increasing general food production of the whole country, and simultaneously improving the soldier's way of life. In the months ahead is the winter season, a favorable season for planting grain and subsidiary vegetables; all units, installations, enterprises and schools should take advantage of all opportunities, make full use of all areas that can be cultivated, use labor forces to the fullest extent possible and strive to plant a substantial number of starchy plants and short term subsidiary vegetables during this season.



As for combat and combat readiness units, in the context of concentrating on carrying out their missions of combat and combat preparation, plans should be formulated for using the time and the labor forces to produce food, raise cattle, fish, do processing, etc.; production organization should be coordinated with building on-the-spot rear service bases. The longer a unit has troops stationed in an area, the more stable must their production organization be in order to be able to provide themselves with a portion of their food, especially fresh foods.

As for economy building units, such as road builders, foresters, home builders or producers of building materials, they must also produce grain. Units with agricultural missions should struggle even harder and surpass the production index they deliver. Generally speaking, economy building units must both perform their economy building mission and maintain high combat readiness; at the same time, they must promote food production.

Having discussed production, we must discuss economic effects. If good, highly effective productivity is desired, then we must devise plans, organize completely and solidly, mobilize and use forces rationally, prepare all important factors to guarantee necessities, adequately, implement technical measures, etc. In order to promote food production, higher echelons will assist in a portion of the capital, materials and equipment, but each unit must create its own necessary conditions and compete for its own local aid to be able to produce successfully, to achieve high productivity and output at low cost, to expend as little capital and labor as possible, while achieving the highest possible production results. If production is good, but the harvesting and utilization is not, then production achievements are still very limited. Therefore each unit, when developing its production plan, must calculate beforehand the harvesting factor, from organizing forces, to preparing the means of picking, processing and storing. Each unit must do its best to avoid product waste, to guarantee that each grain of rice, each yam and each vegetable produced, gets to be harvested and is closely controlled and used as rationally as possible. Each unit should especially pay attention to processing subsidiary products and working them into meals, guaranteeing that the troops get enough to eat and are eating adequate rations, and at the same time striving bit by bit to have additional food to set aside for the state. Production without saving is like a wind in an empty house; so promotion of production must be accompanied by constant saving of food by each unit and by the resolve to not use the unit's products for feasting or have them be left to rot.

Manifesting the magnificent tradition and nature of the people's army, and upholding the concept of self-reliance and self-strength, our people's armed forces will certainly be victorious in both missions: combat and combat readiness, and economy building; promoting the food production movement, our greatest contribution to building socialism, and defending the Fatherland.

9019

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CITY HOLDS MARKET MANAGEMENT MEETING TO DISCUSS CONTROLLING HIGH PRICES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 21 Sep 78 p 1

[Article by Th. Ng.: "City Meets to Discuss Strengthening Market Management; Vo Van Kiet Admonishes Grain and Commercial Sectors to Ensure Supply of Grain and Food According to Standard for the People"]

[Text] TS, 20 Sep--Faced with the current severe price situation on the municipal market, a conference to discuss strengthening market management was arranged on the morning of 20 September presided over by Vo Van Kiet, secretary of the municipal party committee. According to him, the currently skyrocketing price of a number of products has caused difficulties for laboring people. This situation is because laxity by precincts and districts in market management has caused some dishonest merchants to spread false rumors, engage in speculation and raise prices for goods.

The municipal party committee secretary admonished grain and commercial sectors to ensure grain and food supplies for the city's people according to standards set forth. In particular, responsible sectors should assess the market situation each day so as to, along with the precincts and districts, set forth positive measures relying on the people to pull down prices and, at the same time, create conditions for small merchants to bring goods into the city. For reactionaries who spread false rumors and dishonest merchants who speculate and raise prices, there must be measures for severe punishment.

6915

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BUYERS, MERCHANTS ASKED TO HELP ALLEVIATE HIGH PRICES IN CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Sep 78 pp 1,7

[Article by Th.Ng.: "Buyers and Sellers Should Actively Participate in Market Management"]

[Text] TS, 22 Sep--According to the Tan Dinh Market Reform Committee, the price situation at the market continues to be tense and management of market prices should be stepped up with the active involvement of small merchants and buyers.

Essential goods such as rice, meat, etc., are routinely cached to raise prices. This is also the general case in a number of markets in the city, which should receive even more attention by local market management elements.

In actuality, even though there are a number of grain and food difficulties, it must be recognized that false rumors, the buyers' lack of will to struggle against prices and the sellers' speculation and price hikes have been fairly important factors affecting market prices, causing sudden changes in them and creating increasingly more difficulties for the city's laboring people.

Markets in the city are now pushing to bring small merchants at markets into marketing sections. When this has been uniformly achieved for merchandise sectors in markets, control over the sources and prices of goods at markets will become easier. The Ba Chieu market is one that is currently forming the most marketing sections, with 12 such sections.

However, bringing small merchants into marketing organizations at markets can only yield good results if each locality has measures for tightly controlling buyers and sellers outside the organizations that have been set up.

6915

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

AUTO PARTS SALES--From October to December 1978 the Hanoi Bureau for the Introduction and Consumption of Slow Turnover Items will operate a sales showroom in Ho Chi Minh City to dispose of parts for Peugeot, Ford, Chevrolet and GMC motor vehicles. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 78 p 3]

COAL CONVERSION PROBLEMS--Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi is the first ward to convert fuel consumption from oil to coal. "During the last four months of 1978 the Municipal Transportation Service will deliver 10,000 tons of silt [to be processed for coal], 1,500 tons of firewood, 8,000 tons of coal and 500 tons of slag based on the contract with the Construction Materials Corporation." However coal deliveries within the ward continue to be plagued by shortages of transportation means. On the other hand as of mid-September the intended supplies of firewood, husks and silt have not materialized. In addition some of the pits that were to supply the silt were depleted or are off limits requiring long distance hauling with the limited transportation facilities available. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 3]

RICE TRANSACTION CONTROLS--Twenty-two marketing cooperatives were organized at the Tran Chanh Chieu Market, 5th Precinct as a price control measure and to reduce the diversion of rice and wheat flour from State channels into the free market. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 13 Sep 78 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI RADIO CARRIES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 78 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Text] Over the past 10 days, cold air masses and typhoon No 13 have caused moderate to heavy rains in several provinces, inundating more rice and subsidiary food crops. To cope with these new difficulties, nearly all of the localities have made strenuous efforts to overcome the aftermath of the floods, to normalize quickly the people's lives and to motivate the people to produce grain in all places and by all means with a view to resolving the grain problem on the spot.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 October the northern provinces and cities had harvested more than 120,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, or 10 percent of the cultivated area. Specifically, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen, Cao Lang, Bac Thai and Hoang Lien Son provinces have harvested 10 to 22 percent of their cultivated area.

To grow the winter crops on schedule, all localities have made considerable efforts in organizing labor to bring in the 10th-month rice quickly and efficiently and to put all of the winter crop area under cultivation.

In Thai Binh Province, peasants in the various cooperatives in Quynh Phu District have planted sweet potatoes and potatoes as soon as the 10th-month rice was harvested. Big potato growers such as the Quynh Hung, Quynh Trang, Quynh Bao, Quynh Hoang and Quynh Ngoc cooperatives have signed contracts with local agricultural machinery stations to have the latter plow 80 to 100 percent of their winter crop area. These cooperatives have launched a movement to encourage peasants to report for work early and to leave late so as to harvest the early 10th-month rice quickly and efficiently and to grow potatoes on schedule. In this year's winter season Quynh Phu District is striving to plant 1,400 more hectares of potatoes than last year. The cooperatives in Quynh Phu also will also make the fullest use of all waste land to grow 150 percent more vegetables and subsidiary food crops than last year.

As soon as the 10th-month crop harvest and winter crop cultivation began, Tam Thanh District, Vinh Phu Province, organized labor practically to bring in the

10th-month rice and devoted adequate manpower to growing the winter crops. In addition to the main labor force, Tam Thanh also guided the various local cooperatives in making good use of the secondary labor force to accelerate the rate of harvesting, to soften the soil and to produce fertilizer for the winter crops. To date, the Thanh Yen, Thach Dong, Tam Cuong and Xuan Loc cooperatives have planted 30 to 40 percent of their winter crop area.

In Binh Tri Thien Province, the people have enthusiastically responded to the watchword "an inch of land is as valuable as an ounce of gold." Determined to grow vegetables and subsidiary food crops on all vacant plots of land, the people have worked against time to grow 500 to 700 hectares of sweet potatoes a day. Within the first 15 days of October alone, the entire province grew more than 5,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. Thanks to their active efforts in preparing seeds, fertilizer and the soil as early as at the end of September, shortly after the floodwaters receded Huong Phu and Huong Dien districts were able to grow hundreds of hectares of sweet potatoes.

Binh Tri Thien Province has also instructed all the districts to make the fullest use of all fallow land and to carry out intensive farming. The villages on the coastal area in the province have actively tried to produce more fertilizer to grow hundreds of hectares of sweet potatoes on sandy soil.

Those provinces which were hardest hit by the recent floods have made good use of the free time before the 10th-month crop harvest to mobilize laborers to carry out water conservancy work and prepare the soil for the winter and 5th-month spring seasons.

Nghe Tinh Province has excavated more than 1 million cubic meters of earth in building dams and dikes and has built more than 330 km of roads.

Vinh Phu Province has spent 92,000 man-days to excavate thousands of cubic meters of earth in building embankments, dikes and reservoirs to store up water for the 5th-month spring crops.

Those districts in Nghe Tinh which were seriously affected by the recent floods, such as Do Luong, Hung Nguyen, Cam Xuyen and Huong Son, have launched a campaign to restore medium and small-scale water conservancy projects so as to expand winter crop production.

Cooperatives in Do Luong district are concentrating their manpower on tending those ricefields which were not completely destroyed by the floods in order to obtain high yields. At the same time, they are motivating the people to strive to grow more vegetables and secondary crops in order to relieve the famine which may arise in the coming months.

Every day, Yen Son Cooperative has mustered more than 2,000 people to go to the fields to grow potatoes and vegetables. Shortly after the floodwaters receded, Thuong Son Cooperative succeeded in growing 25 hectares of sweet potatoes.

Along with growing vegetables and secondary crops in the winter season, various northern provinces have plowed more than 55,000 hectares of land for use as seedbeds for the 5th-month spring rice--this plowing pace is faster than that in the same period last year--and have prepared more than 3 million tons of organic fertilizer, an increase of 1 million tons over the same period last year.

In the southern provinces, people are caring for the 10th-month rice while making necessary preparations for sowing rice and secondary crops in the winter-spring season. The six southern provinces of Dong Nai, Long An, Tieng Giang, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Long An have plowed 70,000 hectares, transplanted 420,000 hectares of rice and sowed nearly 5,000 hectares of vegetables and secondary crops in the winter-spring season.

Due to the effects of typhoon No 13, the Mekong River Delta has had some more rice areas submerged. Along with countering floodwaters, all Mekong River Delta provinces are motivating peasants to harvest late-sown summer-fall rice quickly and to make intensive preparations for the winter-spring crop production.

In the first 20 days of October, Hau Giang Province succeeded in harvesting an additional 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Many localities in the province have planned to double or even treble their winter-spring rice areas as compared with those in the previous winter-spring season.

In Dong Thap Province, in the past 10 days peasants in Lap Vo District and Sa Dec City succeeded in harvesting nearly 800 hectares of rice and planting more than 100 hectares of secondary crops.

As for stock breeding, according to figures obtained from 11 northern provinces, the number of available hogs as of 1 October 1978 had increased by 5.6 percent over the same period last year. Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung and Binh Tri Thien are reported to have more than they had last year, with Binh Tri Thien having a 10 percent increase in the number of hogs. In other provinces, the figures of hogs represent a decrease because of the floods.

Dear friends: In the first 10 days of November, a cold spell will be hitting our country, resulting in scattered rain in various areas. Therefore, localities must take advantage of sunny days to concentrate on quickly harvesting the main 10th-month rice crops and accelerating the planting of winter vegetables and secondary crops, especially potatoes, on the entire planned area according to sowing schedules.

In the immediate future, localities must satisfactorily carry out the following:

--Because many 10th-month rice areas in the nine northern provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Bac Thai and Vinh Phu have been seriously ravaged by stem borers coupled with the damage caused to rice by rats, the localities concerned must quickly harvest those

rice areas where rice has already become ripe and must strive to trap or use insecticide to quickly eradicate harmful insects in order to minimize damage caused by insects;

--After harvesting the rice, localities must promptly provide guidance to cooperatives in striving to overcome difficulties in fulfilling their yearly grain payment quota, must motivate the people to economize on the use of grain so as to reserve more grain for selling to the state at the incentive price and for helping the compatriots in flood-stricken areas, and must carry out satisfactorily the slogan "Each locality cares for the rest of the country and vice versa."

--With regard to the cooperatives in flood-stricken areas, the districts concerned must firmly grasp the prevailing situation of each cooperative concerning the extent of its flood damage, its potential crop yields, and its ability to carry out the winter and 5th-month spring crop production. This is to motivate the people to fulfill their compulsory grain payment to the state;

--Because the time for sowing corn and winter sweet potatoes has already passed, cooperatives must promptly shift to planting other kinds of short-term vegetables and secondary crops on the remaining areas and must not allow an inch of land to go uncultivated; in high-lying areas, cooperatives may further plant sweet potato cuttings for use as seedlings for the spring growing season; in low-lying areas, they may quickly multiply duckweed in order to meet fertilizer and animal feed requirements;

--In order to plant all the planned sweet potato area in this winter season, many areas have advocated cutting seed potatoes into two or three small pieces for planting; therefore, these areas must concentrate their manpower and fertilizer on carrying out intensive cultivation in order to obtain high potato yields; and

--Regarding the 5th-month spring rice crop, each cooperative must reexamine its seed stocks and the quality of seeds in order to regulate and select good seeds for the coming 5th-month growing season quickly. In addition, beginning right now, all localities must formulate plans to repair and dredge irrigation canals and ditches, with emphasis on repairing those portions of canals and ditches which were destroyed by floods, in order to insure enough water for the upcoming winter-spring crops.

CSO: 4209



## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' ON WATER CONSERVANCY TASKS IN POST-FLOOD PERIOD

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 27 October editorial: "Immediate Water Conservancy Tasks"]

[Text] The recent torrential rains and calamitous typhoons have caused difficulties to our people in agricultural production and water conservancy work. Large rice areas have been inundated and several irrigation canals, dikes, sluices, [electric] power pumps and reservoirs have been damaged. However, the floodwaters have also covered the Mekong River Delta with a layer of fertile silt, reduced the acidity of the soil, increased the flow of all the rivers and streams throughout the country, and raised the water level of all reservoirs.

The water conservancy sector must make great efforts to overcome the aftermath of the floods and to help promote the cultivation of the winter and winter-spring crops. In so doing it will contribute to advancing the grain production movement launched by the Council of Ministers.

In the immediate future, we must urgently drain the waterlogged areas to limit the losses to rice. At the same time we must take precautions against future flash floods and protect at all costs the rice and subsidiary food crop areas which we managed to save from the recent floods. The localities unaffected by the recent natural calamities must also take measures to prevent future flooding and to protect the 10th-month rice.

Wet soil and waterlogging are hindering the cultivation of the winter crops. For this reason, we must concentrate our efforts on draining the fields in order to grow the [words indistinct] this is an urgent task for the water conservancy sector. In those areas where drainage cannot be effected by natural methods, we must use power pumps, diesel pumps and even laborers to dry the fields. In the elevated areas and hilly localities, we must preserve the moistness of the soil as a precaution against drought and build more water conservancy projects to irrigate the winter crops. In the alluvial plains allocated for the cultivation of winter crops, we must install more power and diesel pumps to bring in water from the rivers.

Our irrigation plans for the winter season must be coordinated with the cultivation plans to insure that crops are planted as soon as the floodwaters recede and that water is promptly supplied when it is needed. Whenever possible, we must expand the area under sweet potato, potato and corn which can be irrigated and drained by scientific methods. Past experiences have shown that if the winter crops are watered once or twice, their yields may increase 30 to 70 percent.

Because of the need to step up grain production in the new situation, the 5th-month spring area must be increased over the previous years. To achieve this aim, we must immediately restore damaged irrigation projects. This is a rather heavy and urgent but necessary task to insure an adequate water supply for the 5th-month spring crops. Those localities affected by the recent floods must inspect their water conservancy projects, repair damaged dikes and reservoirs to store water before the rainy season ends, restore unserviceable power pumps, transformer stations and power lines, dredge canals and ditches, buttress dams and dikes, and dig more canals and ditches to make full use of all water sources.

In those localities unaffected by the floodwaters, we must step up the dredging and repair of canals and ditches and improve other irrigation projects. We must put to good use both the mechanized and manual work forces to quickly dredge canals and ditches to support the cultivation of the winter and winter-spring crops. Specific irrigation plans must be formulated for each area to make the fullest use of all cropland. In those localities where water is lacking we must formulate suitable cultivation plans and carry them out right at the beginning of the season to prevent crop losses due to unfavorable weather conditions.

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## AGRICULTURE

### WATER CONSERVANCY MINISTRY HOLDS FUTURE-TASKS CONFERENCE

Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Water Conservancy recently held a conference of the sector representatives of the southern provinces and cities to review the effort to conserve water for the 1978 summer-fall crops and to discuss how to quickly repair and restore various water conservancy projects and farmland water conservancy networks for the 10th-month crop and the 1978-79 winter-spring and 1979 summer-fall crops. As an immediate task, action must be taken to care for and protect some 1 million hectares of the remaining 10th-month rice.

The conference participants resolved to fight waterlogging, drought and saline water in order to protect the rice until the 10th-month harvest, and to fight waterlogging in particular in flooded areas in order to protect the rice against the rising flood waters, which occur every time the tide makes the lower rivers overflow their banks.

As regards the 1978-79 winter-spring crops, the participants unanimously agreed to establish measures by which to insure the cultivation of 456,000 hectares, an increase of 20,600 hectares over the Ministry of Agriculture's plan. The measures include: zoning off areas for cultivation and establishing crop schedules; conserving water to fight drought late in the crop season; completing the sowing and transplanting by mid-January 1979 in order to harvest no later than 20 April 1979; accelerating the construction of various irrigation projects to support the winter-spring crops and also the summer-fall crops of 1979 and launching a mass movement to work on small water conservancy projects in order to fulfill all requirements, and so forth.

With respect to the requirements and scope of small water conservancy projects for the 1978-79 dry season, the participants agreed to assign some specific tasks to each zone, especially those areas heavily affected by saline water but not by acidity and alkanility, and to those areas heavily affected by alkanility.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON RESTORING LIVESTOCK IN FLOODED AREAS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 28 October editorial: "Restore and Develop Livestock in Flooded Areas"]

[Text] Floods have seriously affected not only cultivation but also animal husbandry. We must therefore urgently restore and develop our livestock industry at the same time as cultivation in flooded areas while stabilizing the people's livelihood.

In flooded areas, cattle and buffalo usually catch diseases very easily, because they eat rotten straw and grass and stand too long in floodwaters carrying germs from other localities. We must therefore inspect our livestock and take timely preventive and corrective measures such as immunizing livestock and launching a broad sanitation movement to prevent and control diseases. The herds of livestock of each family, production team and hamlet must be inspected daily so that appropriate and timely corrective measures can be taken to stamp out diseases in the early stage and prevent them from developing into epidemics. The technical and animal husbandry cadres and the veterinarians of production units in districts and provinces should coordinate with the cadres from the central level in launching a broad mass movement to effectively prevent both human and animal diseases.

In flooded areas, a solution to the feed problem for the present and the coming dry season is a decisive factor in restoring and developing the animal husbandry industry. It is necessary to immediately supply grass, straw and other types of feed from flood-free areas to flooded areas or move cattle and buffalo to those localities where pastures are available. Grass must be cut, dried and stored for the dry season.

Each locality, as conditions permit, must make available enough seeds to grow fodder plants. Corn must be grown more densely to have more leaves to feed cattle and buffalo. Other fodder plants include water commelina, duckweeds, sweet potato slips and taro. The types of fodder plants and legumes which can be grown in the inter-spring season include clover, sainfoin, and nghe an; Russian and Angolan grass; pea beans and common cowpeas. Efforts must be

concentrated primarily on caring for the herds of sows, breeding hogs, draft cattle and buffalo, which constitute valuable bases on which to quickly restore and develop the herds of domestic animals in the future and to insure the fulfillment of cultivation plans for this winter-spring and subsequent crops.

Flood-free areas must devise plans to develop comprehensively animal husbandry in support of flooded areas. All localities can raise more sows and let them produce a few more litters before fattening them in order to solve the shortage of breeders. We must inspect and have cows mate in winter and spring so as to increase the herds of breeding cattle and realistically help flooded areas quickly restore and develop their livestock.

Flood-free areas must further develop animal husbandry and try to increase the volume of food and meat produced per unit of cultivated area. In order to attain the animal husbandry goals prescribed by the fourth party congress and the second plenum of the party Central Committee, each hectare of cultivated land must produce 200 kg of assorted pork. Provinces in the Red and Mekong River deltas must produce 300 kg per hectare. If we lose one buffalo or cow, it will take us a year to rebuild the draft force. If we lose one herd of female animals, it will take us 3 years to acquire replacements.

It is therefore important to preserve and restore the herds of livestock in flooded areas in order to maintain draft power and to insure the volume of meat production and a balance between cultivation and animal husbandry.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' ENCOURAGES EFFORTS TO OVERCOME FLOOD DAMAGE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 31 October editorial: "Fine Sentiments, Great Strength"]

[Text] The natural disasters which have unexpectedly affected vast areas have caused serious damage to agricultural production and have greatly affected the people's lives.

In the struggle to control flashfloods and floods, many party organizations, local administrations and army and production units have heightened their sense of responsibility to carry out the lofty task of stabilizing the people's lives. Collective production organizations have once again shown that the strength of new production relationships can limit the damage caused by natural calamities. After the floodwaters recede, seething revolutionary movements have been launched by the masses in all localities to continue the revolutionary offensive impetus aimed at quickly stabilizing the people's lives and restoring production.

In Nghe Tinh Province, where two big flashfloods--which have never happened before--within a month have caused the heaviest damages, people are heightening their sense of collective mastery and their spirit of self-reliance by helping one another to overcome difficulties and firmly advance toward building a new life. Districts in the mountainous areas have strived to produce large volume of subsidiary food crops and more construction materials to help flood-affected areas. Quynh Luu District, which also has many difficulties to overcome, has supplied seeds to Yen Thanh District; Nghi Loc District has mobilized more than 50,000 workers at three worksites to open up virgin land for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops; Dien Chau District has zoned off and prepared seven areas for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and for growing duckweed.

Thanh Hoa Province was also affected by two consecutive flashfloods within a month. To overcome the common difficulties of the entire country and of the province, the areas which have suffered minor damages are striving to overcome their own problems while assisting the more heavily affected areas. Even during downpours and flashfloods, the people in Quang Xuong District transported 40 tons of rice straw to (Nga Son) District to feed the herd of

domestic animals there. This act is a beautiful example of the relationship among men in the new social system.

The movement to assist one another to step up production and stabilize the people's lives has also been seethingly carried out in Ha Son Binh Province. People in seven districts which have not been affected by natural disasters and people in eight districts which have suffered only minor damage have concentrated their efforts on helping people in eight heavily damaged districts. Each cooperative in the flood-stricken areas has zoned off cultivable areas to grow short-term winter grain crops for harvesting before planting the spring rice. Each person in the areas not affected by floods has saved 1 kg of grain per month. Each cadre and each worker has volunteered to save 1 kg of grain to help flood victims. Members of (Van Tao) Cooperative, which has suffered only minor damage, have supplied (Uyen Xuyen) Cooperative, which has suffered heavy damage, with grain and allotted land to the latter cooperative so that it can grow the winter crop. These actions have been followed by all other localities in the province.

The solidarity movement to help one another to overcome the consequences caused by flashfloods and floods has spread to all localities throughout the country. Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Dac Lao, Hai Hung, Quang Nam-Danang and Thai Binh provinces have volunteered to give portions of their grain and seeds to a number of northern provinces which have suffered heavy damage. People in Minh Hai and Hau Giang provinces have volunteered to sell additional grain to the state, while striving to fulfill their grain obligation and supplying grain and rice seeds to Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long provinces.

Even though An Giang and Kien Giang still have to overcome many difficulties, they have also volunteered to strive to achieve self-reliance in grain so that other provinces can concentrate their efforts on helping areas which have encountered greater difficulties.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have determined their responsibilities in striving to contribute to overcoming the common difficulties of the entire country.

The sense of collective mastery which has been displayed throughout the country and in each locality has stirred up the potential physical strength within the people while strikingly displaying the fine sentiments among comrades and compatriots and the noble revolutionary qualities in each person. The sense of collective mastery has also, through practical action, created an enormous combined strength of the entire country to overcome the consequences caused by natural calamities, stabilize the people's lives and step up winter and winter-spring agricultural production.

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## AGRICULTURE

### TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE IN MINH HAI PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 2

[Speech by Nguyen Hong Co, a Member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Department for the Transformation of Agriculture, at a Conference to Review Building Cooperatives; date not specified: "Minh Hai Promotes the Transformation of Agriculture"]

[Text] At a conference to review building cooperatives in southern Vietnam, Nguyen Hong Co, a member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and head of the Minh Hai Provincial Department for the Transformation of Agriculture, expressed his views. The following are the ideas of Nguyen Hong Co:

We are enthusiastic about and proud of the initial successes of the localities in transforming agriculture and give given high marks to these successes. These achievements point out many valuable lessons for our province. These lessons include:

1. From the beginning, the localities have understood agricultural transformation, grasped the lines and policies of the party and state, been determined to overcome the difficulties, creatively used the lines in their own localities, put the peasants on the path of collective production and advanced to building cooperatives.
2. They trusted the revolutionary capabilities of the peasants, boldly launched the ideas of the peasants and resolutely educated and organized the peasants to carry out revolutionary acts. Because of this, a revolutionary movement has been created among the peasants and the activities in the localities have been promoted.
3. The centralized guidance of the party committee echelons and the spirit of the cadres and party members in setting examples in carrying out the lines and policies have been of decisive significance regarding this transformation. The district party committees have actively made plans, guided things



directly, built pilot cooperatives and trained large numbers of cadres using many methods and therefore notable results have been achieved.

In the transformation of agriculture, Minh Hai has done a number of things such as eliminating exploitation by feudal landlords and dividing 2,800 hectares of fields among landless peasants and peasants who had little land. Minh Hai is gradually putting the peasants into production solidarity organizations and production collectives and expanding agricultural production -- area, yield and gross production have increased. Specific results have also been achieved in making compulsory deliveries of food.

Minh Hai has the same difficulties and complications as neighboring provinces but it also has special difficulties; at the same time, it has more advantages than other provinces. But the transformation of agriculture in Minh Hai is slower than in other provinces mainly because of not having proper resolve, being indecisive, waiting for things, etc.

Now, we clearly recognize these things and are resolved to overcome the shortcomings and advance the transformation of agriculture.

Accepting the spirit of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and studying the valuable experiences of the other provinces, we will make a great effort, promote the transformation of agriculture, ensure that this transformation will be virtually completed by 1980 and put almost all the peasants into agricultural cooperatives.

The next steps for Minh Hai are as follows:

From now until the end of 1978, we will launch a movement and concerted uprising among the peasants to complete putting the peasants into production solidarity teams and production collectives in order to practice for becoming involved in cooperatives. We will urgently test build a cooperative in each district in order to gain experience for each district.

At the beginning of 1979, we will review the test building of cooperatives, make plans to expand the movement to establish cooperatives, build a number of new cooperatives to form clusters in many different locations and prepare conditions for advancing to building cooperatives throughout the province.

At the beginning of 1980, we will organize cooperatives over a broad area, ensure that almost all of the peasants are in cooperatives by the end of 1980 and virtually complete the transformation of production relationships in agriculture.

In order to hit the above targets, we will implement the following measures:

We will improve the understanding of party committee echelons and the entire party organization concerning the transformation of agriculture in the

face of the new situation. We will grasp the lines of the party, trust the revolutionary spirit of the peasants and resolutely guide this movement in an urgent and firm way.

We will open campaigns to educate, guide and organize the peasants so they become involved in collective production and advance from production solidarity teams and production units to collectives; at the same time, we will continue to make land adjustments among the peasants.

We will urgently prepare conditions for building cooperatives such as making basic investigations of the fields, laborers and other production materials; we will replan the districts and villages and redive the villages and hamlets, train cadres, solidify the hard core organizations, etc.

We will strengthen the guidance of the party committee echelons regarding the transformation of agriculture. We will solidify the party, regime and mass organizations and revamp the Department for the Transformation of Agriculture and the various echelon agricultural committees in order to have adequate strength to form a staff and directly guide the transformation of agriculture; a number of provincial and district cadres will be reserved for directing the building of primary bases in order to promote the transformation of agriculture from these bases.

We will relate agricultural transformation to other tasks and use this transformation as a center for promoting production, combat readiness and other tasks.

We propose that the central echelon allow each district to test build a cooperative in order to gain experience and, at the same time, ask that the central echelon provide additional cadres for the province in order to open classes to train cadres to manage the cooperatives for the localities and further strengthen the material and technical base for the province and districts in order to aid the movement to build cooperatives.

The transformation of agriculture is slower in Minh Hai than it is in the other southern provinces. But we understand agricultural transformation in the present situation and have learned the lessons of the other localities. We will urgently step up the rate of agricultural transformation, advance steadily, keep up with the other provinces and do a good job in carrying out the policies of the Party Central Committee concerning the transformation of agriculture.

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## AGRICULTURE

### MEASURES TAKEN TO OVERCOME EFFECTS OF FLOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 78 p 2

/Article by Thien Anh: "Dong Thap Stabilizes Life and Promotes Post Flood Production"/

/Text/ Dong Thap is one of three provinces in the Mekong Delta that has been heavily flooded. In the three key rice districts, Hong Ngu, Tam Nong and Cao Lanh, more than 50,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice has been flooded.

This year the floods came early, the water level rose quickly and the flow was strong and this created a passive situation for the province's flood control activities. But, with the combined strength of the entire party organization and all the people in the province, the damage caused by the floods is gradually being overcome. The province has spent more than 330,000 dong on grain, clothes, drugs and bamboo and leaves for building houses, helped the people and sent more than 300 cadres from the sectors to look after the lives of the families. The grain sector has striven to not allow anyone to go hungry. The public health sector and the provincial Red Cross Association have resolved not to allow the people to become sick because of a lack of drugs. The commerce sector has opened many additional new sales points and sent salt, fish sauce, kerosene, firewood and cigarettes to the hamlets. Along with the existing sampans and boats, the province has made plans to supply almost 1,000 cubic meters of lumber and mobilized 23 provincial mills to concentrate on sawing lumber and making boats for the people. Thousands of Cambodian refugees have been looked after with great care.

During the difficulties, the people of Dong Thap have manifested wonderful sentiments and willingly helped each other. Many families have shared each liter of rice with others and shared living quarters during the storms. The people in Hong Ngu district have contributed more than 100 gia (1 gia is equal to 30 kilograms) and the people of Tam Nong district have provided more than 500 kilograms of uncooked rice and tens of kilograms of salt. Touched by the concern of the party and authorities and the kind-heartedness of the people, many elderly people in Cao Lanh district have wept.

The assault youth forces, together with the people, have struggled against the water for each head of rice and harvested an additional 5,600 hectares of summer-autumn rice that was believed lost. Throughout the country there are many fish; the marine products sector has provided the people with tens of tons of nets and distributed them to each group, consisting of 7 to 10 fishing families, in order to create jobs on the spot so that each person can himself overcome some of the difficulties.

In order to overcome the effects of the floods and promote production, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee have launched the masses to plant 80,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, 15,000 hectares above that predicted (20,000 hectares more than during the 1977/1978 winter-spring season), plant 20,000 hectares of kaoliang and 30,000 hectares of rice, multiply combined seed and ensure that farming is carried on wherever the water recedes.

/People from/ many neighboring provinces have made visits and promised to help the people of Dong Thap. Cuu Long and Hau Giang provinces have provided rice seed. Ben Tre has provided kaoliang seed and Song Be has supplied soil and provided means for multiplying seed.

The hilly localities in the province have begun to plant kaoliang. The recent conference of various echelon and sector leading cadres convened by the provincial people's committee discussed ways to rationally adjust the draft power at the district level so that, when necessary, things can be transferred from one district to another in order to help each other fulfill the production plans on schedule. Along with the province's tractor and pump forces, more than 13,000 work buffaloes and cattle and almost 12,000 agricultural machines of various types among the people, hand plows, pumps and insecticide sprayers are being maintained well. The draft power associations in the villages have been reorganized. The province is making plans and readying forces to advance on the water conservancy front and is waiting until the water level is 30 centimeters deep on all the fields before sending out the forces. Staying close to the farms and helping the farms stabilize the situation and prepare for production, many cadre groups sent to the localities by the province in order to overcome the effects of the floods are actively mobilizing the people and guiding them in making preparations for winter-spring production. Along with promoting production, solidifying national defense and making preparations in order to be ready to defeat the plots of aggression of the Cambodian reactionaries, the province is striving to involve the peasants in collective production. With the difficulties being only temporary, Dong Thap is manifesting its strengths concerning land and the revolutionary spirit of a party organization that is close to the people in order to meet every challenge and implement the resolution of the party central committee in the face of the new situation and tasks.

## AGRICULTURE

### NGHE TINH FIGHTS WATERLOGGING, PROTECTS DIKES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 78 p 1

[Article: "Nghe Tinh Fights Waterlogging for the Tenth-Month Rice and Protects the Dikes and Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Text] Because of the effects of Typhoon No 7 and the monsoons during the past several days, Nghe Tinh has had heavy rains. The heaviest rainfall was concentrated in Vinh, Nam Dan, Nghi Loc and Hung Nguyen. On 18 September, the city of Vinh received 350 millimeters of rain. On 19 September, Ben Thuy received 369 millimeters of rain. The heavy and extended rains have caused waterlogging in a number of regions. In the entire province, 12,418 hectares of tenth-month rice are waterlogged with the most serious waterlogging occurring in Vinh, Hung Nguyen and Nghi Loc. During the days of heavy rain, the provincial people's committee sent cadres to the waterlogged areas to guide the draining of water and saving the rice. In Hung Nguyen, the province and district are mobilizing militia forces and workers from the 12 September Enterprise to dredge the Ben Thuy dam in order to drain the water. The province has sent ten 1,000-cubic-meter per hour pumps to Hung Nguyen and zoned fields in order to pump water into the rivers. The villages that have a waterlogged autumn rice area have mobilized forces and pumps to immediately harvest the rice wherever it is dry and saved 1,500 hectares of autumn rice. In Nghi Loc, 4,000 hectares of tenth-month rice have been flooded; the water conservancy forces and units of the cooperatives in the district have, with help from the workers of Bridge Corporation 773 (Federated Project Enterprise 1), concentrated their efforts on dredging the Cam bridge dam and draining the water from the entire area. The provincial people's committee has, together with the districts, deployed 912 pumps, among which are 72 1,000-cubic-meter per hour pumps, and more than 200 tons of gasoline in order to pump water at the places that are waterlogged.

The communications and transportation and posts and telegraph sectors have sent cadres to inspect the communications routes and liaison lines, especially highways 1 and 7. At the De Go, Vuc Mau, Vach Bac, Song Nghen and Do Luong water conservancy projects there are presently 25,117 people,

including cooperative water conservancy forces and units, volunteer youths and corvee laborers, who are there ready to protect the projects. On the routes to Vinh, Hoi Thong, La Giang, Nam Hoa and Do Luong there are more than 2,100 people with adequate means to regularly patrol the routes and discover the weak points in order to strengthen and protect things. At the reservoirs and dams that are under construction and along the dikes, more than 22,000 members of cooperative water conservancy units and volunteer youths have been assembled and are ready to fight the waterlogging and continue applying fertilizer to the tenth-month rice after the rains stop and there is no waterlogging.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES FIGHT FLOODS, INSECTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 1

[Article: "Many Southern Provinces Are Actively Fighting the Floods, Exterminating Planthoppers and Quickly Harvesting the Summer-Autumn Rice"]

[Text] Dong Thap: The assault youth forces, together with the peasants, are building embankments to contain the water flow and protect 3,100 hectares of summer-autumn rice that is ready to be harvested in Long Phu Thuan and Cu Lao Tay in Hong Ngu and Tam Nong districts. The people in these two districts have done many practical things to help each other overcome the difficulties during the storms. The district armed forces are fighting, helping the people move their property and means of production to safe places and creating conditions to help the people restore production when the water recedes.

An Giang: The province has established assault units to constantly protect the dikes, regional embankments and projects, move the materials to safe places and help the people in flooded areas. Many districts have organized labor units, with youths as the hard core, to quickly harvest the ripe summer-autumn rice. In 10 days, the peasants harvested more than 20,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice in the flooded areas and areas threatened by floods.

Hau Giang: Thot Not district has mobilized more than 30,000 people to go into the fields and build 30 sluices, block the water which is rising and protect more than 11,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice that is ready to be harvested.

Ben Tre: Districts such as Giong Trom, Ba Tri, Nam Chau Thanh, Bac Thanh Phu, Mo Cay, etc that are in fresh water regions have made plans to lower the water level, control waterlogging and protect the water conservancy projects well. The province has guided the districts in finding the best methods of protecting the crops, quickly multiplying the new types of rice seed, readying fertilizer and insecticide, etc in order to plant the 1979 winter-spring crop.

Long An: Moc Hoa district has stabilized living quarters for the people when the flood waters recede and has begun to turn its attention to readying plants and seed in order to restore and promote production. The peasants have readied short-term varieties of rice in order to sow seedlings in the yards when the water recedes and have safeguarded tens of tons of sweet potato seed, more than 1 million manioc plants, much corn and kaoliang seed, etc in order to continue the sowing when the water recedes.

Dong Nai: The production collectives and production solidarity teams in the villages and hamlets along the Dong Nai and La Nga rivers have replanted more than 500 hectares of rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops that were flooded and urgently readied laborers, means, seed, capital, etc in order to plant corn and kaoliang in the flood plains wherever the water recedes to compensate for the rice area that was lost because of the floods. Tan Phu, Vinh Cuu and Long Tan districts and the city of Bien Hoa have restored production on 40 to 60 percent of the grain crop area that was damaged by the floods.

Kien Giang: The peasants have kept 53,000 hectares of summer-autumn and tenth-month rice from being destroyed by planthoppers. This rice has continued to be given attention so that it gives a good yield. Tan Hiep, Giong Rieng and Chau Thanh districts have used chemical and plant insecticides to kill the planthoppers and save almost 20,000 hectares of summer-autumn and tenth-month rice.

Recently, planthoppers reappeared on the early tenth-month rice area. The peasants in Tan Hiep, Giong Rieng, Chau Thanh and Hon Dat districts and the city of Rach Gia promptly killed them and saved 14,920 hectares out of a total of 24,000 hectares of tenth-month rice damaged by planthoppers.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AUTHORITIES REPORT ON TYPHOONS, FLOODS DURING SUMMER, FALL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 78 pp 1,4

[Article: "The Recent Storm, Flood, and High Water Situation"]

[Text] Yesterday, 4 October, the Central Echelon Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control issued a notice on the recent storm, flood, and high water situation. The entire text of the notice follows:

The weather in 1978 has not been normal. At the beginning of the year the rains were heavy and steady. During May there was heavy flooding at the Hong and Thai Binh Rivers. At the end of June there was a storm in the Nghia Binh Province region. At the end of August there was heavy flooding in the Cuu Long River Delta. September continued with storms and high water and heavy flooding erupted in the southern portion of the Red River Delta and throughout old Region 4. Typhoons No 4,7,8,9 and possibly 10 caused the heaviest damage.

Typhoon No 4 struck land in the Deo Ngang area on 12 August with [Beaufort scale] force 6-8 winds in northern Binh Tri Thien Province and force 7-9 winds in southern Nghe Tinh Province bringing heavy rains of from 300 to 600 millimeters in northern Nghe Tinh and in Thanh Hoa Provinces and causing floods and high water in Binh Tri Thien Province.

After crossing the Truong Son Range, Typhoon No 4 caused especially heavy flooding in central lower Laos, northeastern Thailand and in Cambodia during the middle of August causing heavy flooding in the Cuu Long River Delta at the end of August and beginning of September, more than a month earlier than normal. (There was not enough time to harvest the summer-autumn rice; the rice had not yet risen above the level of the water.) Hundreds of thousands of hectares of subsidiary food crops were flooded and hundreds of thousands of people had to seek higher ground.

Typhoon No 7 struck the coastal area of southern Nghe Tinh Province and northern Binh Tri Thien Province on 15 September. It combined with the cold air coming in from the west to cause bad weather from Thanh Hoa to Tay Nguyen and bring average and heavy rainfall throughout the area and also to central lower Laos which raised the water level in the Cuu Long River.

During this period of bad weather, Typhoon No 8 struck land on 20 September in the southern area of Binh Tri Thien Province and northern part of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. The accompanying winds were not too strong (Beaufort scale force 6-7) but the storm combined with the cold air that was present to the north causing especially heavy rains, flooding, and high water and causing high water in old Region 4 and the southern area of the Red River Delta. It also caused heavy rains in central lower Laos causing further rises in the level of the Cuu Long River.

The amount of rainfall between 15 and 22 September was from 300-600 millimeters in Binh Tri Thien Province; 400-700 millimeter in Nghe Tinh Province; 200-500 millimeters in Thanh Hoa Province (with some places in Trung Son District receiving as much as 800-900 millimeters); 300-500 millimeters in Ha Nam Ninh Province; and 100-500 millimeters in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces.

This deluge of rain raised the level of the Hoang Long River (at Ben De) to a record height and the level of the Day River (at Phu Ly) higher than the level it reached in 1971, the year of the flood "phan." The level of the Yen River (at Cau Chuoi) nearly equaled the level of the historic flood of 1973. The flooding of the Ca River exceeded the level for Alarm 3; and the flood levels of the Huong, Ma, and Chu Rivers all nearly reached Alarm 3 heights.

The flood waters overflowed into adjacent fields and overflowed some protective dikes. In particular, along the Hoang Long River the flood waters had to be released into the area on the right bank. Hundreds of thousands of people had to move to higher areas. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of autumn rice were flooded.

While the river levels were high and the fields still heavily flooded, Typhoon No 9 struck the area of southern Nghe Tinh and northern Binh Tri Thien Provinces during the night of 26 and the morning of 27 September. Winds of Beaufort scale force 10-11 damaged a number of warehouses and homes. The storm brought especially heavy and concentrated rains in the lower section of the Lam River and in Ky Anh District. These areas received from 600-800 millimeters of rain and other areas in Nghe Tinh Province and in northern Binh Tri Thien Province received from 300-

600 millimeters. This raised the level of the Ca River (at Nam Dan) beyond its previous measured high (in 1954) and the level of the La River (at Linh Cam) higher than its previously measured high (in 1960). The level of the Gianh River nearly reached record flood levels.

The winds, rain and flooding brought by Typhoon No 9 caused the protective dikes in Nghe Tinh Province (which were still holding following Typhoon No 8) to be overflowed, flooding the homes and property of several hundreds of thousands of people. The waters also seriously flooded hundred of thousands of hectares of tenth-month rice and summer-fall rice and damaged a larger portion of the sweet potato area in the province. An additional number of homes and property was flooded in Binh Tri Thien Province. As a result, Typhoon No 9 caused flooding over a record area.

As a result of Typhoons No 7, 8 and 9, the Cuu Long River had the potential of cresting at the beginning of September and the large flooding could continue throughout October and into November and the flood area will gradually spread into the lower areas of the river.

After Typhoon No 9, in old Region 4 and in the southern portion of the Red River Delta, the weather improved. The levels of the rivers gradually dropped, the tides decreased and conditions for the high water to drain off gradually improved.

However, Typhoon No 10 struck the coastal area of Quang Ninh Province on the night of 2 and the morning of 3 October bringing heavy rains to the midlands and the Red River Delta and a huge possibility for high water in the provinces in the area. We must continue to monitor and overcome the consequences of Typhoon No 10.

Besides the damages caused by high water and flooding, there are other damages that should be mentioned:

-- A number of water conservancy projects that have been ruined or damaged must be restored and repaired immediately following the floods, only then can they be ready in time to serve production in the coming winter and spring seasons.

-- The lines of communications have been flooded and transportation has been obstructed. A number of bridge projects have been destroyed or damaged and must also be restored or repaired with not a small amount of work.

-- A number of material and technical bases of agriculture, industry, and capital construction have been damaged.

-- Livestock herds and domestic poultry flocks have been reduced.

-- A number of storehouses have been damaged, notably those holding various types of seeds, fuel, insecticides, chemical fertilizers, wood, and so on.

This is a very serious natural disaster, continuing into and concentrating in September in the whole of the Red River Delta, the delta in old Region 4, and the [SVN] Nam Bo Delta and setting before us a pressing and many-sided problems that must be solved. We must mobilize the strength of the entire Party and the entire people under the concentrated leadership of the Lao Dong Party Central Committee and the government before they can be solved.

In these recurring natural disasters, the various echelons of the Party committee, the government authorities, and mass organizations have actively guided and organized the forces of the masses, the armed forces, cadres and workers to struggle against natural disasters and to overcome the consequences of the natural disasters with determination and bravery.

The [SVN] Nam Bo Delta has bravely relocated tens of thousands of citizens from the deeply flooded areas to safety; urgently built up protective banks and dikes to protect the rice and allow the harvest of the summer-fall rice that has ripened and to keep the flood from overflowing toward the east; actively protected and saved a number of storehouses, equipment, installations, and livestock threatened by the flood; is organizing a mass movement for solidarity and mutual assistance to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster; and is maintaining political security and serving national defense.

The provinces of old Region 4 and the southern part of the Red River Delta have bravely moved hundreds of thousands of citizens from badly flooded areas to safety; are determined to protect the principal lines of dikes and almost all the large and important water conservancy projects; are resolved to organize the masses to work against the flooding to save the rice and subsidiary food crops from one phase of the disaster to another; are urgently restoring communications and transportation and signals and liaison; are protecting the important high tension electric lines; are protecting a large share of the property of the collective, the State, and the people; have organized a solidarity and mutual aid movement between the areas that have not suffered from the natural disaster and those that have; are actively preparing to restore production after the floods; and are guaranteeing political security and social order.

The government has selected two delegations to go to inspect and to lead the work in the Cuu Long Delta and Nghe Tinh Province. The Ministries of Water Conservancy, Communications and

Transportation, Agriculture, Power and Coal, Supply, Home Trade, Public Health, Food, and Interior and the General Department of Posts and Telegraph have appointed cadre groups to go to the flooded provinces to help and to guide the work of the sector and, at the same time, have a plan to send aid to the provinces that have suffered heavily in terms of grain, food, fuel, necessities, medicine, means of communications, pumping equipment, electricity, transportation means, fishing nets, and fuel and material to combat the flooding and for agricultural and industrial production and capital construction. Of special note, the Air Force has made priority deliveries of grain, communications equipment, and materials to combat the flooding in the hardest hit areas.

Throughout the entire country, the weather continues to display complex patterns. The sectors, the echelons, and the people in the various areas must maintain a high state of vigilance and be prepared to fight and be victorious over the forces of nature. For the present, we need to concentrate on successfully solving the following pressing problems:

- Stabilizing the lives of the people in the severely flooded areas.
- Actively and urgently combat the flooding, protect the rice, and limit to the lowest level possible the damage done to agricultural production.
- Restore, urgently and actively repair the work projects and equipment of the production installations and the storehouses that were damaged by the flooding and quickly restore production and communications.
- Have a plan to prepare for agricultural production in the winter and spring seasons, especially the seeds; and a plan to protect the livestock, poultry and fish.
- Prepare a plan to review the situation and, through experience, test the work projects and fully clarify the basic learning and gain experience for every aspect of the work.
- Have a plan to promote the carrying out of the State plan in keeping with the situation following the natural disaster bases on the correct assessment of what that situation will be.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BINH TRI THIEN PROVINCE ACTS TO OVERCOME STORM DAMAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 78 p 1

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien Overcomes Aftermaths of Storms and Flood"]

[Text] After Typhoons Nos 7 and 8 had caused flooding all over Binh Tri Thien Province and before the flood water had time to go down, Typhoon No 9 on 26 September swept over the northern part of the province with force-9 and -10 winds and gale reaching up to force 11. Heavy rains that came with the storm caused serious flooding, particularly in the northern districts. The Gianh River swelled to 7.54 meters (at Mai Hoa), 1 meter higher than the alert-3 level and only 0.16 meter less than the highest flood water level. The efforts to make early preparations for fighting storm and flood and to tie and shore up houses succeeded in limiting the damages; the few houses in Quang Trach and Bo Trach Districts that were tilted or lost their roofs were promptly repaired by the assault force and the people. Amidst the flooding, Quang Trach District mobilized nearly 1,000 members of its assault force for protecting the Tien Lang water conservancy works. Generally speaking, the capital construction works and storehouses were effectively protected.

The summer-autumn rice crop, however, was seriously flooded. According to initial data, more than 20,000 hectares of the rice crop were flooded. In spite of flood water and heavy rains, for 15 days from 10 to 25 September troops, cadres and students were joining farmers in harvesting over 9,000 hectares of the summer-autumn rice crop, thus boosting the harvested area to 16,300 hectares, or 30 percent of the cultivated area. The districts that harvested a lot of their rice crop were Huong Dien, 7,569 hectares; Huong Phu, 4,430 hectares; Phu Loc, 2,283 hectares; and Trieu Hai, 1,210 hectares.

To compensate for the damages to the summer-autumn rice crop inflicted by the storms and flood, the districts were actively stepping up the campaign for growing subsidiary food crops from 13 to 20 September. Hai Phu, Hai Thuong, Hai Lam, Hai Xuan, Hai Chanh, Hai Quy, Trieu Trach and Trieu Van Villages (in Trieu Hai District) brought thousands of people to the sandy-soil area to open new land and to grow crops in 1,230 additional hectares. Bo Trach District, in addition to growing 2,350 hectares of subsidiary food crops, provided Le Ninh District, which was seriously affected by the flood, with

tens of tons of corn seeds and sweet potato cuttings. Phuoc Ly Cooperative alone provided Le Ninh with 26 tons of sweet potato cuttings. The City of Dong Hoi also provided it with tens of tons of potato cuttings. In the hilly area of Huong Dien, Huong Phu and Phu Loc Districts, sweet potato was grown in hundreds of hectares, bringing the total sweet potato-growing area in the province to nearly 2,000 hectares. In addition to harvesting and protecting manioc after the storms had uprooted some, the people of Binh Tri Thien planted 400 more hectares of manioc.

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CSO: 4209



## AGRICULTURE

### POWER PLANTS, ENGINEER TROOPS AID FLOOD-FIGHTING EFFORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 78 p 1

[Article: "Workers and Troops Take Part in Flood Control"]

[Text] At the end of September, the electric power sector mobilized its manpower for high production to ensure supply of power to electric pump stations for saving the rice and subsidiary food crops in the flooded areas. The North Vietnam Electric Power Corporation sent many groups of cadres to check the operations of generating plants and transformer stations and the management of power distribution by the power management and distribution services in the flood-affected provinces. Thanks to advance preparations, the power services of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, etc. sent assault forces away to fix the porcelain insulators and transmission lines that had been damaged by rains and lightnings and quickly responded to the localities' urgent request for power and ensured that almost all electric pump stations, particularly the key ones, be supplied with the right amount and voltage for their operations. The power plants in the network (Ninh Binh, Uong Bi, Thac Ba, Thai Nguyen and Yen Phu) continued to maintain stable and uninterrupted production, with output being twice as much as at normal times. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, the amount of power used in several days to fight the flood was nearly as large as the one supplied to the delta and midland provinces for the fifth-month and spring rice crops.

The power plant in Vinh (Nghe Tinh Province) suffered from flooding of the relay pump station network and its foundation. The North Vietnam Electric Power Corporation acted in time to put the mobile generators to use; speeded up their assembly, installation and operation; supplied power to the area; and at the same time quickly overcame the effects of flooding and brought the Vinh power plant back to normal operation.

In addition to the task of training for combat readiness, the engineer units on their own initiative actively took part in the flood control plan and, along with the local authorities, protected the lives and properties of the people and the properties of the state.



Receiving orders from the Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control of Duc Tho District (Nghe Tinh Province), the August Engineer Regiment mobilized 450 cadres and combatants for urgently saving the broken dikes -- in spite of heavy rains and storms, along with the local people, they worked all night to repair the dikes. The engineer troops transported more than 100 cubic meters of stone to reinforce the dikes and completed 4 sections totaling 70 meters. The regiment reinforced its own ranks to stay ready for emergency work and ensured safety for 9 kilometers of dike in Linh Cam.

The Lo River Brigade set up a committee for flood control which its deputy commander was in charge of. In addition to the troops being permanently ready for combat, the brigade mobilized all cadres and combatants and every means and equipment for crossing the river and coming to the aid of the people of Thanh Chuong District (Nghe Tinh Province). In the flooded areas, its units used motorboats and inflatable boats and rubber rafts to reach the flooded homes and rescued nearly 1,000 flood victims. In addition, they used motorboats to move 500 tons of paddy from Ro storehouse, 50 tons of nitrate fertilizer and 170 tons of medicines from Thanh Chuong District Hospital to safe locations.

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## AGRICULTURE

### WORK ACCELERATED TO PROTECT, GROW RICE CROPS AFTER STORMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 78 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Localities Continue To Fight Insects, To Protect Rice Crops and To Quickly Harvest the Early Tenth-Month Rice Crop in Order To Plant More Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 September, the country as a whole has grown 2,937,368 hectares of tenth-month rice, or 87.8 percent of the total area planned, an increase of 4.3 percent over this same time last year.

As the result of storms, many provinces had heavy rains that lasted several hours and the excessive amount of rains caused flooding that affected hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops. In order to compensate for the flooded areas, in addition to prevention and control of leafhoppers and rats and protection of the rice crop, the provinces and cities south of Thuan Hai were continuing to act quickly and to grow more tenth-month rice. From 15 to 25 September, the localities transplanted the tenth-month rice seedlings in 62,191 additional hectares, thus bringing the total tenth-month rice crop area in the southern provinces and cities to 1,623,130 hectares, or 80 percent of the total area planned, an increase of 4.7 percent over this same time last year. Many southern provinces urgently harvested the summer-autumn rice crop, quickly worked the soil and planted more tenth-month rice.

The northern provinces and cities concentrated their energy on fighting flood and draining water to protect the tenth-month rice crop and took timely measures to step up caring for the rice crop, mostly prevention and control of army worms [Cirphis unipuncta], rats and rice blast [Piricularia oryzae]. Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and other provinces mobilized hundreds of thousands of people for building dams in designated areas and using every means -- pumps, buckets and water wheels -- to urgently fight flood and waterlogging, thus saving 76,000 hectares from flooding. The rice plants that had been saved from waterlogging received timely care from farmers. Upholding the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening and concentrating manpower and means on fighting waterlogging, Trieu Son District in Thanh Hoa

Province succeeded in saving 2,000 out of the 4,500 hectares of tenth-month rice crop affected by waterlogging. In addition to draining water from the rest of the flooded area, the VCP Committee and People's Committee of Trieu Son District are assuming leadership over the cooperatives to make sure they step up fertilizing and caring for the rice crop to get 2 extra quintals from every hectare of unflooded land as compensation for the flood losses; at the same time, the district is striving to grow 4,000 hectares of winter-season vegetables and subsidiary food crops, an increase of 1,000 hectares over the initial plan.

Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Vinh Phu, Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son Provinces and the Haiphong rural areas are urgently harvesting 146,720 hectares of early tenth-month rice crop and then trying to prepare the soil quickly for the planting of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. All localities are assuming leadership over the production installations for full harvesting of the early tenth-month rice crop and urging them to avoid losses during the harvesting. Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu and Quang Ninh Provinces and the rural areas of Hanoi and Haiphong have already grown 4,530 hectares of winter-season vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### YOUTH UNION LAUNCHES MOVEMENT TO ERADICATE PLANTHOPPERS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 21 Sep 78 pp 1,7

[Article by HS: "Municipal Youth Union Launches Assault Youth Movement to Prevent and Control Brown Planthoppers"]

[Text] TS, 20 Sep--The Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is vigorously launching a movement of assault youths to actively participate in preventing and controlling brown planthoppers (*Nilaparvata lugens*) that are damaging rice in the city's precincts and districts.

Responding to the Municipal People's Committee campaign to eradicate the insects between mid- and late September, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Youth Union recently issued the following directive to various echelons of the union: In areas where brown planthoppers have appeared, echelons of the union should take the lead in encouraging farmers and youths to carry out the five steps for preventing and controlling brown planthoppers as set forth by the People's Committee.

Throughout the campaign and hereafter, assault youth units in the countryside will be the hard-core, stand-by force ready to eliminate pockets of planthoppers under the direction of primary level party committee echelons, village production boards and collective management boards. Each village is to organize an assault unit comprised of 50 to 60 youths and each collective is to organize one of 10 to 15 youths.

Primary level unions will coordinate with specialist sectors in instructing youths in scientific and technological applications in order to effectively prevent and control the planthoppers; encourage the youths to clean up the fields before transplanting; encourage all the union members to go out to the fields to weed and turn mud so the rice can grow normally after insecticide is applied.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRODUCING FOOD, IMPROVING LIFE IN PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 78 p 1

/Editorial: "A Province With an Enthusiastic Revolutionary Spirit"

/Text/ Quang Nam-Da Nang is a province that previously suffered great destruction during the war. Most of the rural areas were transformed into concentration camps and production was destroyed. Since liberation, life has encountered many difficulties, above all a lack of grain.

After 3 years of striving, the entire province is stepping up the production of grain, both rice and subsidiary food crops; in this, the rate of growth of subsidiary food crops is faster.

By cultivating crops intensively, increasing the number of crops per year, reclaiming wasteland and expanding the area, the grain yield has increased rapidly and steadily: 1975, 150,000 tons; 1976, 210,000 tons; 1977, 290,000 tons; and in 1978 there is the possibility of reaching approximately 400,000 tons. The farming area has doubled as compared with that just after liberation. Water conservancy is really regarded as a leading technical measure. Many water conservancy projects have been built; among these, the large Phu Ninh water conservancy project was built with the participation of people from localities throughout the province; it will irrigate more than 20,000 hectares in three southern districts.

The achievements mentioned above have changed the situation: Instead of being a province that lacks food, it is now a province that has a relatively stable standard of living. The price of grain at the markets is low and stable, approximately 2 dong per kilogram of uncooked rice. The price of manioc, potatoes, corn and soybeans is relatively low.

Along with socialist transformation of capitalist commerce and industry, Quang Nam-Da Nang has successfully test built a number of cooperatives and is expanding the cooperativization movement. More than 100 cooperatives are being built and this is being closely connected to the agricultural, production plans at the district level.

A number of industrial installations have been built and put into production. The artisan and handicrafts industry, in which are many traditional sectors, is being restored and expanded. Six districts have a value of industrial production of more than 10 million dong per year.

As for many aspects in the provinces, things are developing well and in accord with the forward direction of the socialist revolution; the three revolutions are being promoted simultaneously; the new system, the new economy, the new culture and the new socialist man are being built; economic development is being coordinated with strengthening national defense and maintaining public order and security and the lives of the people are gradually being improved.

Affirming the importance of the achievements that have been scored and, at the same time, clearly seeing the shortcomings and weaknesses in their guidance, the members of the provincial party committee are evaluating the situation and determining effective measures to promote every aspect of the province's work and advance according to the spirit of the Secretary General's directive when he came for a visit and worked with the comrades in the province. The spirit of collective ownership of the communists and of all the people must be manifested, the province's strengths must be exploited even better, the labor forces in the lowlands, coastal areas and mountain areas must be arranged more rationally, the three revolutions must be promoted simultaneously, new growth must be made even faster and more uniformly, a new and continually better life must be gradually built and better attention must be given to national defense, public order and security.

Upholding the revolutionary tradition, Quang Nam-Da Nang has a new spirit. Fostering this revolutionary spirit will produce an important spiritual force for advancement.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**HA BAC HOGS**--As of 1 October, Ha Bac Province has raised 400,000 hogs--an increase of nearly 50,000 head over April this year and of nearly 5 percent over the same period last year. Before 1 April, the number of hogs in the province dropped drastically, but since then the province has adopted specific measures to gradually increase the number of hogs. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK]

**DAC LAC HOGS**--Dac Lac Province is striving to increase its hogs from 94,000 to 200,000 head this year. In addition to investing in and developing the existing crossbred hog farm in the province to insure a supply of 5,000 breeding hogs per year, the province has urged state farms, districts, villages, cooperatives and production collectives to build farms to raise breeder hogs in order to supply piglets to ethnic minority people. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK]

**BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE**--Striving to fulfill the norms for growing 35,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, people in the flood-affected areas in Ben Tre Province have overcome difficulties, controlled waterlogging and floods and protected thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice and winter-spring rice seedlings. District agriculture committees have guided the local peasants on the techniques to carry out intensive cultivation of winter-spring rice and distributed more than 10 tons of rice seeds of new varieties in an effort to help the local peasants complete the cultivation of this crop on schedule. As of 24 October, these peasants have sown and transplanted 5,000 hectares of the crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK]

**NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**--According to a report by the General Statistics Department, as of 20 October 12 northern provinces and cities had harvested 8.5 percent of their 10th-month rice area. Besides that, these provinces and cities had grown more than 55,600 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, including nearly 7,200 hectares of corn; 27,000 hectares of sweet potato; 14,538 hectares of vegetables of various kinds and 6,762 hectares of potato. To date, these localities have plowed and harrowed nearly 44,500 hectares of ricefields for growing rice seedlings; sown 1,160 hectares of 5th-month rice; plowed 35,000 hectares of ricefields for growing 5th-month rice; prepared 2,635,000 tons of organic fertilizer and grown 2,745 hectares of duckweed. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK]

MEKONG DELTA SUBSIDIARY CROPS--Implementing the Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating grain and subsidiary crop production, the compatriots in eight Mekong River Delta provinces--excluding Long An Province--have grown, or prepared land and seeds for growing 200,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, a twofold increase over the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 78 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN WINTER CROPS--NHAN DAN on 27 October carried an article saying that to make up for the serious deficit in 1978 grain output, a deficit which has been caused by the recent typhoons and floods, Bin Tri Thien Province has launched a movement to strive to increase the winter subsidiary crop area to as many as 300,000 hectares throughout the province. Teams of laborers are being sent to break land in the hilly and coastal areas to grow the winter subsidiary crops and vegetables. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 78 BK]

HA SON BINH WINTER CROP--Ha Son Binh Province plans to expand its winter crop cultivated area to 80,000 hectares to make up for losses in the 10th month crop. To carry out this plan, the province will open virgin land in mountainous areas and put it under cultivation. The province has sent an initial contingent of 570 workers from flood-affected areas in Ung Hoa District to Da Bac District to open virgin land. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK]

HA SON BINH FLOOD DAMAGE--According to Comrade Nguyen Van Hoi, chairman of the Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Committee, prolonged heavy downpours from 21 to 22 September have flooded 50,000 out of 113,442 hectares of 10th-month rice in the province. Some 30,000 out of the above 50,000 hectares are reported to have been completely destroyed by the floods. The province is now concentrating on overcoming the consequences of the floods while urging peasants to sow more rice in the winter growing season in order to make up for losses caused by the floods. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK]

TRIBAL PEOPLE RESETTLEMENT--Since liberation, some 175,000 ethnic minority people in the southern provinces from Binh Tri Thien southward have been guided and assisted by the state in settling in new villages, stabilizing their lives and developing production. Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Lam Dong, Song Be, Nghia Binh and Binh Tri Thien provinces are accelerating the movement to settle nomadic ethnic minority people. The southern provinces will strive, by 1980, to settle some 800,000 tribal people in fixed places to engage in production and build a new life. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Oct 78 BK]

YOUTHS FROM THAI BINH --During the past more than 2 months, some 10,000 youths in Thai Binh Province voluntarily left for Lai Chau Province to take part in economic development in the agricultural and forestry fields. The group, composed mainly of cooperative members, guerrilla and militia corpsmen, discharged soldiers and youth union members has been formed into production units to be in line with the new tasks. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 BK]



QUANG NINH RESETTLEMENT--To date, more than 4,300 people in Hai Hung Province have voluntarily left for Quang Ninh Province to participate in building agroforestry economic areas. The provincial trade and communications and transportation sectors have exerted great efforts in providing them with essential equipment and transporting them to their new settlements. Hai Hung Province will recruit and send another 10,200 people to take part in establishing state farms and forestry sites in Quang Ninh Province before the end of 1978. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 BK]

SOUTHERN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Between 29 September and 5 October, the southern provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai reaped another 53,314 hectares of summer-fall rice, bringing the total volume reaped as of 5 October to 409,929 hectares and fulfilling 60.6 percent of the cultivated acreage, with many localities attaining a yield of 2.6 to 3 tons per hectare. To date, along with intensively reaping the summer-fall rice, the southern provinces and cities have sown and transplanted some 1,760,284 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 86 percent of the set norms. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Oct 78 BK]

TAY NINH WINTER-SPRING CROP--The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee has decided to grow 67,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops in this year's winter-spring crop season, an increase of more than two times over the same period last year. The province also plans to expand its manioc and kaoliang areas. To satisfactorily carry out this plan, the provincial party and people's committees have launched a movement urging the local people to make full use of all strips of land to grow subsidiary food crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK]

POST-FLOOD AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES--Peasants throughout the country continue to control waterlogging and eliminate harmful insects to protect 10th-month rice. The southern provinces have even been able to transplant an additional 37,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. According to a report from the General Statistics Department, as of 15 October, southern provinces and cities had harvested 84.7 percent of the cultivated rice area. On the same date, 15 northern provinces, except Son La, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces, had harvested 61,914 hectares of early 10th-month rice--5.6 percent of the cultivated area, an increase of 31,100 hectares over the same period last year. These provinces have also grown 35,214 hectares of winter subsidiary food crops, fulfilling 11.5 percent of the planned norms. Ha Bac Province has grown 6,778 hectares and Hai Hung Province nearly 3,700 hectares. In recent days, Nghe Tinh Province planted 254 hectares of sweet potato. Northern localities have grown 2,233 hectares of duckweed. These localities have also plowed 46,636 hectares of ricefields to grow 5th-month rice seedlings and plowed 25,000 hectares of ricefields to transplant 5th-month rice. Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and An Giang provinces have plowed 48,017 hectares of ricefields to grow winter-spring rice crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 BK]

HA SON BINH RESETTLERS--Since early this year, Ha Son Binh Province has sent 20,290 people--including 15,868 laborers--to build new economic areas in

Song Be, Lam Dong, Hoang Lien Son and Son La provinces, representing an increase of more than 50 percent over the number of people sent to various areas in 1977. The compatriots in the province have contributed hundreds of thousands of dong and hundreds of tons of grain to help the new settlers. Seven cooperatives of Ha Son Binh compatriots in a new economic area in Song Be Province have broken 1,300 hectares of virgin land and placed them under cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 78 BK]

SAIGON PORT AID FLOOD AREAS--The Saigon Port, Ho Chi Minh City, has closely coordinated with land and riverine transportation enterprises to quickly unload and transport 50,000 tons of grain to help people in flood-affected areas in the southern province. In 5 days alone, workers at the port unloaded more than 13,000 tons of grain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK]

THUAN HAI KAOLIANG--In the 1978-1979 winter-spring crop season, Thuan Hai Province will strive to grow 16,700 hectares of kaoliang, a tenfold increase over the same period last year. (An Son), Ninh Hai, (Bac Binh) and Ham Thuan districts have motivated the local peasants to strive to grow 2,000 to 3,000 hectares of kaoliang in each district. Duc Linh District will strive to grow 6,000 hectares. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 26 Oct 78 BK]

POST FLOOD ACTIVITIES--The Dong Nai provincial party committee and provincial people's committee are mobilizing the people in order to plant many additional vegetables, gourds and pumpkins on the flood plains where the water recently receded in order to compensate for the kaoliang area that was flooded. Along the banks of the Dong Nai and La Nga rivers there is a large and fertile area that has not been completely used. The districts and villages with flooded fields are making plans, readying laborers and readying crop seed such as corn, vegetables, beans, gourds and pumpkins in order to plant crops when the water recedes. The villages are mobilizing production solidarity teams and production companies to work as the hard core in planting many additional vegetables, beans and various types of subsidiary food crops on the entire flood plain area long the rivers. The recently flooded villages and hamlets in Tan Phu and Vinh Cuu districts and the city of Bien Hoa have planted tens of hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops in the fields where the water recently receded. /Text/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 78 p 2/ 11943

DAC LAC CLEARS LAND--From the beginning of the year to mid-September 1978, Dac Lac Province opened 15,500 hectares of land. All of the newly opened land has been brought into production, including over 5,000 hectares planted in coffee, which brings the coffee acreage in the province to nearly double the amount before the liberation. Sixty concentrated land clearing work sites in the province began specialized cultivation projects and zones in which the type of crop planted was matched to the type of soil. Dac Nong, Krong Pach and Krong Buc districts cleared land and established specialized cultivation areas in fields of hundreds of hectares. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 78 p 2] 9019

RICE MISAPPROPRIATION--A warehouse custodian who collected 2.2 tons of spilled rice from her warehouse floor and restored it to the warehouse during the first four months of 1978 was recently commended. She was contrasted with many other custodians who diverted swept-up rice to their own use. In one warehouse a cadre gave a farmer hundreds of kilograms of rice for livestock feed and was paid back with meat by the farmer. He also used gluttenous rice for private parties. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Sep 78 p 4]

MINH HAI LAND RECLAMATION--Hanoi, 28 Oct--Since the beginning of this year, peasants and state farms in the southernmost province of Minh Hai have put 18,900 more hectares of land under food crops. This brought to 69,700 hectares the total acreage reclaimed by the province since liberation. The state farms in Dong Nai, Minh Hai, Thoi Hoa and U Minh alone have reclaimed 9,800 hectares, of which 6,300 hectares will be planted with rice in the coming winter-spring cultivation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW]

CSO: 4220

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOLVING PROBLEMS AT ENTERPRISES, WORKSITES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 78 p 1

/Editorial: "Collective Mastery From the Primary Level"

/Text/ In each sector and at each production installation, many problems are being encountered and they must be solved in order to promote production. In the initial stages of socialist construction, few places had adequate stable production factors. In conditions in which there are many difficulties, there are still units that have overcome things and solved many specific problems. These are the enterprises and worksites that have clearly seen their problems and solved these problems independently or solved them with /the help of/ the sectors and echelons concerned.

Agriculture needs much phosphate fertilizer. We have adequate raw materials. One specific difficulty is that there is no rich coal. We have much coal but it is mainly anthracite coal. By solving the fuel problem and roasting apatite, we will actively expand the production of phosphate fertilizer for the various crops. The equipment of our medium-sized roasted phosphate fertilizer plants is working and can satisfy the needs of all the provinces.

Solving the roasting problem by using Vang Danh coal is a key problem of the Van Dien phosphate fertilizer plant and an important problem of the chemical, agricultural and other sectors. The plant cadres and workers have successfully resolved the matter of using anthracite coal. This success has great significance for many aspects. Above all, it directly contributes to solving an important problem of agricultural production and ensures the production of enough phosphate fertilizer and much land needs to be improved using phosphate fertilizer. Another thing of great significance is that this success and the many other recent successes of the Mao Khe coal mine and the entire mining zone in designing medium-sized mines, etc. clearly point out that the direction of our efforts in the present conditions can be to make every effort possible to exploit the existing capabilities as well as possible and overcome the immediate difficulties in order to promote production.

Our material and technical base is still small, our ranks of scientific and technical cadres are still small and most of these people are young. But,

for us, this is a capability and a big force that in general is still being wasted because of not knowing how to use it. Also, a number of people who are in charge of sectors and localities have an incorrect attitude regarding the valuable assets of the revolution and slight the "children." Our science and technology begins mainly from these people.

Evaluating the significance of the achievements mentioned above, reviewing and disseminating these achievements, talking about the creative capabilities of the cadres and workers and, through creative and practical activities, discovering and training talented men for the country is a scientific attitude and the direction of struggle of the sectors and production installations.

This is the spirit of collective ownership and mastery from the primary level and daily practical activities. Each sector must master its capabilities, actively and creatively make use of its history, train the cadres and men of talent and contribute to the final success of the revolution.

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CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PROGRESS IN BUILDING THANG LONG BRIDGE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 78 p 1

/Article: "The Thang Long Bridge Construction Worksite Completes Pouring Concrete to Cover the Bottom of the Caisson of Bridge Pier No 7"/

/Text/ After finishing pouring almost 1,000 cubic meters of concrete to cover the bottom of the caisson of pier No 13, the Thang Long bridge construction worksite continued to pour section 2B at pier No 14. More than 500 cubic meters of concrete were poured continuously into the caisson, completely filling the space of section 2B and lowering the submerged pier caisson deep into the ground.

After that, the worksite concentrated the man and machine power on covering the bottoms of the two last piers--piers 7 and 8--located in the middle of the river channel. At pier No 9, divers cleaned the floor of the caisson, inspected the geological topography and fully determined the technical parameters. In just a short time, six concrete mixing stations, 20 conveyor belt systems and tens of ducts, tower cranes, grab cranes and floating cranes together with hundreds of various types of equipment, vehicles and machines and thousands of tons of iron and steel, cement, rock, sand, etc. were assembled at pier No 7.

Many technical, organizational and guidance measures, rules for running the machines, etc. were carried out strictly. The various types of materials were carefully inspected and it was ensured that the sizes were correct and that the types were in accord with the technical standards. Each batch of concrete was inspected before being put into the buckets.

The cadres and workers of the Concrete-Lumber Plant, bridge corporations 11, 7 and 3, machine corporations 4 and 6, the material supplies corporation, etc. made many suggestions to improve techniques, rationalize the production chain, increase the productivity of the mixing stations and increase the amount transported. Thus, /the pouring of/ almost 900 cubic meters of concrete to cover the bottom of the caisson of pier No 7 was completed at 0700 hours on 24 September; the time required to do this was reduced to 19 hours, only two-thirds the time taken to cover the bottom of the caisson of pier No 13.

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CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PARTS FOR BROKEN TRACTORS RECEIVED BUT FOUND UNUSABLE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 78 p 2

[Story of Economic Management column by Manager: "Parts Are Available But Unusable"]

[Text] About half of the machines in the agricultural production installations must cease to operate because of a lack of replacement parts. Recently a number of machine plants reduced their production of total equipment and improved machinery in order to boost the volume of parts they produced for the need of machine repairs. That decision was welcomed because a quantity of parts equal to the value of a new machine could restore to life tens of old machines. This is more economically effective than continuing to make and provide new machines and then discarding the old ones.

But in reality, the matter is truly complex. Hai Hung Province has been preparing for the winter crop season, with the area to be greater than that of the previous crop, but more than 50 Bong Sen tractors are broken and need parts to replace the bad ones. According to this year's plan, the province is to be supplied with a volume of parts worth 180,000 dong. By the end of August, it received the first parts for small tractors valued at 35,000 dong. These parts are totally unable to make any single broken tractor work again. For the kinds of parts sent over are not what it needs. Flywheels, engine bodies, etc., which hardly go wrong during the lifetime of an engine, accounted for a great percentage in the parts package. Or the kinds of parts that local machine enterprises can make were included. Meanwhile, the parts that could easily break down, were badly needed and could not be made by the local machine industry, such as pressing balls, I cranks, injection needles, etc., were not included. The part that was most needed for replacement -- pressure rings -- was given only in small quantities.

And so more than 50 tractors still lie there waiting for repairs. More parts have been put into warehouses. Capital, both fixed and floating, is now stuck and remains unproductive. As to ricefields, they are waiting for tractors.

We hope that the parts-producing installations would adjust their production plans and make the kinds of parts that suit the needs for replacement parts.

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**NEW ROOFING MATERIAL--VNA:** With the help of the Ministry of Building and many scientific and technical agencies, the Bien Hoa Rubber Plant in Dong Nai has improved the regulations for manual work and improved the quality of the roofing materials made from rubber and red earth. The use time of this new roofing is more than double that of before. The roofing can keep the temperature in the house from rising too high and will not become soft or melt when it is hot. The plant has concentrated its efforts on studying and overcoming the shortcomings in the rubber vulcanization process and used dry vulcanization methods to enable the new material to repel water and because of this there are no water bubbles when vulcanizing the roofing and the structure of the rubber is not destroyed. The plant has used all the raw materials and materials made on contract, manufactured dry vulcanizing furnaces, improved the vulcanization regulations and techniques, increased productivity 10 percent and greatly reduced the [amount of] fuel used. The plant is manufacturing external roofing glue that will protect the roofing and reflect radiation. To date, the plant has produced more than 40,000 sheets of good-quality roofing made from rubber and red earth and provided timely support for the agencies, enterprises and people. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 78 p 1] 11943

**INFERIOR GLASS PRODUCTS--**During the past ten years the quality of glass products manufactured in Hanoi has declined sharply. Part of the blame is assigned to poor quality coal, inability to maintain heat levels and shortage of chemicals but part of the blame is laid on the enterprises for employing outmoded techniques such as using mostly glass shards and blowing by mouth and workers not making full use of their potential. Finally, management is scored for failure to supervise the production process and prevent the theft of essential chemicals. As a result of these shortcomings as much as 40 percent of glass products are rejected as defective. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 3]

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### CITY TEXTILE SECTOR'S PRODUCTION AHEAD OF 1977 LEVEL

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Sep 78 p 1

[Article: "The Municipal Textile Sector's Volume of Cloth Production for First 8 Months of 1978 Equals Level Achieved for All of 1977"]

[Excerpt] TS, 22 Sep--In the fervor of the Fall Revolution and on the anniversary of the Nam Bo Resistance, the municipal textile sector has, since the beginning of August, achieved the highest level of production, achieving nearly 7 million meters of cloth per month. In just the first 8 months of 1978, the volume of cloth production by the entire sector has equaled the level achieved for all of 1977.

Even though the textile sector is where numerous Chinese work and even though international reactionaries continuously sabotage, incite and distort, Vietnamese and Chinese workers, both men and women, have, with a sense of vigilance and enthusiastic emulation, continuously boosted the volume of production achieved, the next month's always hundreds of thousands to a million meters higher than the last month's. And with this level of production, the textile sector may achieve the municipal plan in 1978 -- 75 million meters of cloth.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

SHORTAGES PLAGUE NOODLEMAKERS--At present the [Chua Boc Flour Processing] Enterprise, [Hanoi] is encountering fuel problems. The Enterprise was allocated 5,700 tons of coal for the year but, to date, only 2,400 tons have been delivered forcing the Enterprise to go directly to the coal mines to pick up coal. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Sep 78 p 3]

PEN REPAIR PROBLEMS--Facilities for repairing pens are inadequate. Repair shops are few and a whole morning can be wasted waiting to have a five-minute repair job done. The column points out that most of the repairs could be effected by the students themselves if the parts are available and suggests that retail outlets sell these parts only to people turning in a defective part. The defective parts can be examined to improve the admittedly poor quality of locally produced pens. Finally the column warns against individuals illegally cornering the supply of parts and selling them at inflated prices. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 78 p 3]

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### PORT OF HAIPHONG IMPROVES ITS CARGO HANDLING CAPACITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 78 p 1

[Article: "Port of Haiphong Improves Capacity To Receive Imported Merchandise"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year the Port of Haiphong has been able to fulfill every month the goal set in its plan for unloading merchandise from ships to warehouses. The volume of imported merchandise in the last 4 months of last year was quite large. To fulfill that task its cadres and workers had set up a new program of action: to mobilize and effectively use such means as automobiles, large and small cranes and vehicles having lifting mechanisms as they had just been under maintenance and repaired. At the same time, they opened 57 conveyors of 27 ships and strived to boost the daily unloading capacity to 16,000 tons and to transport one-third of this cargo directly to river terminals for owners and the key construction sites.

The leadership task at the port was aimed at creating harmony and smooth operations among the various jobs of guiding the incoming ships, unloading, delivering and receiving and taking merchandise away from the port in time.

Cadres and workers of river transport and automobile units and other sections at the port have suggested various measures to rationalize their work and to fully use the means and equipment in order to raise the cargo handling capacity, to free the ships more quickly, to raise labor productivity, to overcome the big gap between unloading and transporting merchandise away from the port and to put an end to the situation in which some owners must use space in the port's warehouses and storage yards and thus create a backlog and delay in handling the imported merchandise.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### FOUR TRUCK, BUS CORPORATIONS FORMED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 22 Sep 78 pp 1,7

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Basically Completes Transformation of Truck and Bus Forces With Large Carrying Capacity"]

[Text] According to the Vietnam News Agency, Ho Chi Minh City has completed formation of and put into operation four corporations for transporting goods and passengers. They manage 4,400 trucks, capable of carrying 2.5 tons or more, and buses with over 18 seats.

In doing this, the municipal communications and transportation sector has basically completed the socialist transformation of goods and passenger transportation forces with a large carrying capacity.

The bus force, which serves the people's travel needs, is managed by three bus corporations with over 2,110 vehicles. During the initial period of service the bus force has handled over 730,000 passengers daily within the city and to and from the southern provinces. Temporarily, the Eastern Interprovincial Bus Corporation is responsible for routes to the central region such as Da Nang, Quang Ngai and Nha Trang.

The Merchandise Distribution and Transportation Corporation manages seven public and private joint enterprises. It has divided up the routes and types of merchandise by enterprise. The public and private joint transportation enterprises safely and quickly transported over 39,000 tons of goods to support production and combat during August.

The municipal transportation and bus corporations are concentrating efforts on organizing operations so as to make the municipal transportation forces meet to the highest extent possible the requirement to support the people in a spirit of economy.

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## LABOR

### BRIEFS

FORCED LABOR ABUSES--An article prepared by the Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Inspection Commission reports on abuses in the employment of forced labor. However, the Chairman begins by asserting that many sub-wards are not informed on the work status of their residents resulting in problems both for the administration and the individual when labor is needed for a work site. Frequent instances of commandism and coercion occur in rounding up a work force. Occasions occur when the wrong people have forced labor imposed on them or when forced laborers are assigned the wrong task. People responsible for implementing the forced labor orders fail to emphasize the educational aspect of forced labor. The Chairman points out that "forced labor is not a punishment but a means of compulsory mutual aid in the education of able bodied individuals who refuse to earn an honest living." [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 78 p 2]

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BRIEFS

HOTEL OPERATIONS DETERIORATE--Conditions in many provincial hotels of South Vietnam have deteriorated. Among the causes given are dissatisfaction of carry-over employees whose income under State management is less than it was under private ownership. In addition former owners and employees vented their opposition against nationalization of the hotels by removing or damaging equipment. In 1978 owners of many hotels, still unnationalized, were not making necessary repairs or even replacing burned out light bulbs in anticipation of the imminent takeover of their property by the State. A further cause for deteriorating conditions was the appointment of unqualified military personnel to manage the hotels. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Sep 78 p 3]

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## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### CONFERENCE HELD TO STUDY USE OF SOLAR, WIND ENERGY

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 78 p 63

[Article: "Symposium to Study the Use of Solar, Wind and Biogas Energy"]

[Text] On 5 and 6 July 1978 in Hanoi, the State Science and Technology Commission, in coordination with the management boards [in charge of] the state's key scientific and technical progress programs on energy, organized a symposium on "studying the use of solar, wind and biogas energy" with the following goals:

- a. Preliminary review the situation and study the use of these sources of energy in our country during the past years.
- b. Determine the direction and contents of specific immediate (1978-1980) and long-term (after 1980) studies in accord with the situation, conditions and use objectives in the country.
- c. Determine plans to assign management tasks and coordinate things in accord with the functions and capabilities of each research installation.

Attending the symposium were almost 50 scientific and technical cadres representing almost 40 research and scientific and technical management agencies subordinate to the ministries, general departments, sectors concerned and a number of localities. Also attending the symposium were representatives from the Office of the Premier and a number of cadres from the scientific and technical management departments subordinate to the State Science and Technology Commission. Le Khac, the vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, came and listened to the reports and, together with all the delegates, viewed exhibits, organized by the Institute of Electrical Project Planning subordinate to the Ministry of Power and Coal, of a number of models of equipment that use solar and wind power.

The conference worked for 2 days, made a number of observations concerning the situation and research results of the research units in the country

during the past years, determined the main direction of research and determined approximately 16 scientific and technical research topics that must continue to be completed and studied during the 1978-1980 period and after 1980. After examining the capabilities, functions and hopes of each research installation, the conference proposed a plan to assign management tasks and coordinate things between the research installations.

The conference unanimously made a number of motions so the program management boards and the State Science and Technology Commission can examine things and provide help and influence the state agencies responsible in order to quickly resolve the difficulties concerning raw materials, materials, equipment, implements, work expenditures, foreign currency, international cooperation, etc.

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END